

Senate Defeatists Urge We Blackmail Our Allies

Lincoln's Alliance With
Labor Here and Abroad
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY

FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM-FASCISM



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KHARKOV-CRIMEA RAILROAD HUB TAKEN

Churchill Vows Major Military Offensive in Europe

Hitler's Victory--- On Capitol Hill

AN EDITORIAL

TO OUR deep national shame, Hitler, who is now being beaten everywhere on the battlefield, was presented with no small victory Wednesday in the halls of Congress.

The vote for the continuation of the Dies Committee was a vote which gave new heart to the Nazis.

Consider the perfidy of this decision. Our Republic is engaged in the bitterest and mightiest battle of its history. It is a moment of the most intense testing, when our nation should be united as one man behind our Commander-in-Chief.

And yet, we have allowed ourselves to be brought to such a pass that the agency which is conspiring in effect for the nation's division and defeat is voted into existence once more—this time for a two year period.

Of the 302 Representatives who voted for the Dies Committee, not one can plead that he or she was ignorant of the damage the committee creates to our nation's war effort. In the past there might have been some such excuse. It might have been said that it was as yet unclear what Dies would do. It might have been averred that Dies professed to be fighting fascism. No such alibi will hold today.

Dies himself made crystal clear the fascist views which move him and dominate the activities of his committee. To the House he said, boldly and brazenly, that the conduct of the war against the Axis was not so "important" as his divisive witch-hunting within the nation. He revealed in anti-Semitism. He blatantly threw the mantle of protection around the fascists in America, Hitler's political agents, by pooh-poohing their menace to the nation.

THE vote cast against Dies is the largest that was ever cast against his un-American activities. In this vote certain Democrats from the South and certain Republicans began to assert their courage and their patriotism. Particularly striking was the vote of Representative Jerry Voorhis against the committee. By his ballot, this long-time member of the committee condemned the entire history of that Inquisition.

The size of this vote against Dies makes it clear that if the administration had given the lead to the fight, it would have been won. Had the White House and its representatives carried through their own policies, by giving no quarter to Dies or his fellow-Quislings; the democratic and anti-Axis cause would have been victorious.

The retreats of the administration before the fascists, in the concessions which Biddle and others have been making to Dies and other political friends of Hitler, impedes the path to victory. It brings about the unnecessary expenditure of many lives. A halt has to be put to such retreats and such appeasements.

The American Federation of Labor leadership has also been lacking in this time of test and trial. What a shame it is for the AFL leadership that Hamilton Fish, the friend of the Nazi agent Viereck, could arise in the halls of Congress and speak in the name of the AFL for Dies. Not one section of the AFL membership agrees with such a position.

Unfortunately, the membership of the AFL did not let itself be heard. Nor can even the most progressive sections of labor or of the win-the-war forces escape some responsibility for this victory of Hitler in Washington. The CIO has given leadership throughout the fight. Its position has been unequivocal and vigorous. But this position was not pushed strongly enough in many parts of the CIO movement, even by the most progressive or so-called "left" groups. There were also those, like the so-called "right" leaders of the American Labor Party, who fought Dies with one hand while red-baiting with the other.

Above all, there was too much waiting. There was

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Ham Fish Gets Axe to Slash War Agencies

By Adam Lavin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Rep. Ham Fish informed the House today that it has passed the "most far-reaching resolution to come before Congress in the last 10 years."

The friend of Nazi-agent George Sylvester Viereck was referring to the resolution sponsored by Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia to create a new committee to investigate all actions and agencies of the Federal Government which was approved by an overwhelming 294 to 56 margin.

Fish was, of course, characteristically overlooking the little matter of the resolutions passed in December 1941 declaring war on Italy, Germany and Japan.

But there is no doubt that passage of the Smith resolution this afternoon was very far-reaching, was in fact one of the most significant blows yet struck at the war effort in Congress.

Fish and the other copperheads in the House recognized this, and went down the line for the Smith resolution.

ADMINISTRATIVE INACTION
Majority Leader John McCormack and the other administration leaders in the House, however, put up no opposition to this frontal attack on the Roosevelt Administration.

McCormack contented himself with staying away from the House

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Blackmail Allies, Says Senate Clique

By Frank Ryhlick

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—A sweeping offensive against the unity of the United Nations developed on Capitol Hill this afternoon.

Speeches of the attack was Senator Millard (Mc) Tydings, Maryland Democrat and millionaire lawyer-lobbyist. He demanded that the United States immediately seek from Great Britain permanent title to the Caribbean and Atlantic Island air-bases which this country has leased for military purposes under a 99-year agreement.

Senate Republican leader Charles McNary rose to support Tydings, declaring that "this is the accepted time" to press such a demand on the Churchill government.

Senator Robert Reynolds of

(Continued on Page 4)

Puerto Rico Liberty Called Vital to War

By Art Shields

Puerto Rico's liberation will speed the war effort of the peoples of the Americas, said nationalist leaders from the island in New York yesterday as they read the news that their legislature had asked Congress to free the nation and end its colonial status.

The joint resolution was unanimously passed by both Houses.

"This foreshadows the independence of our nation," said Juan Antonio Corretjer, secretary-general of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in an interview with the Daily Worker at his home at 65 West 90th St.

Mr. Corretjer had just cabled his congratulations to Luis Munoz Marin, President of the Puerto Rican Senate.

His cable declared:
"Please accept for the legislature my sincerest congratulations of unanimous approval joint resolution to end our colonial status."

Soviet Guerrillas in Action



A daring Soviet cameraman caught this stirring scene of the capture of a village far in the rear of Nazi lines by Soviet guerrilla fighters. Some of the surprised Nazi garrison lie dead in the foreground. More of these spectacular pictures appear on page four. (Picture from March of Time's "One Day of War.") (See page four for more pictures.)

Churchill Vows European Invasion

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill revealed today that the Allies have landed 500,000 men in North Africa, have given America's Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower supreme command over them, and have blue-printed a plan of operations to make the Axis "burn and bleed in every way physically possible" in 1943.

Authoritative British quarters, halting the appointment of Eisenhower, said the plan of action announced by Churchill called for a large scale war on the continent within the next nine months under Eisenhower's direction.

Churchill, in an historic review of the United Nations war effort, past and future, told a cheering House of Commons:

"Our dominating aim is to engage the enemy's forces on land, sea and air on the largest possible scale and at the earliest possible moment. Everything in human power is being done to bring Anglo-American forces into action against the enemy with the utmost speed and on the largest possible scale."

PLEDGES INVASION

Hard on the heels of the Prime Minister's ringing pronouncements, an authoritative spokesman declared that "we are going to land on the continent this year, but where we land will be a surprise."

The allied objective, he said, is

(Continued on Page 4)

Nation Hears FDR Tonight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt will make two radio addresses this month—one tomorrow night, Lincoln's birthday, and the other on Feb. 22, George Washington's birthday.

Mr. Roosevelt will go on the air tomorrow night at 9:30 P.M. (EWT), speaking over all networks. He probably will review his recent Casablanca conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and discuss latest developments on the home front.

The President was expected to tell the country tomorrow night about his trans-Atlantic trip to Africa where he and the British Prime Minister reached important decisions, including plans for invasion of Europe.

CIO Demands Real Pay-As-You-Go Tax

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—CIO representatives, speaking for the men and women in the war plants of America, appeared today before the House Ways and Means Committee, to demand a genuine "pay-as-you-go" tax plan and to condemn the Ruml Plan proposal as "a scheme to make the rich richer and the poor poorer." (Complete story appears in the second edition.)

British Clash With Axis Inside Tunisia

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—The British Eighth Army lashed Axis defenses with guns and armored patrols nearly 30 miles inside Tunisia tonight.

Big guns of both sides were thundering east of Ben Gardane, 20 miles west of the Libyan frontier and some 40 miles from the main Mareth forts, a Cairo communique said. It added that British advance troops were in contact with the enemy in the same area while to the south "our armored cars harassed the enemy."

Cairo reports said that Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander's promised Eighth Army offensive was being held up by weather conditions, the ground on both sides of the main roads being very marshy. The necessity of making constant road repairs also slowed the advance and it was indicated the British were meeting fairly stiff resistance in the northern sector.

In the center and to the south of the advancing British front, however, the Eighth Army was pushing ahead more rapidly and was probably some miles ahead of the column near Ben Gardane.

As Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin tightened his grip on Kharkov, the Red Army reported the capture of a number of strongly fortified German positions before Rostov, where Soviet armored forces had wedged deep into the 18-mile line along the railroad to Novocherkassk.

The Nazi command threw upwards of 6,000 troops supported by tanks and artillery into a counter attack aimed at mending the big gap in their lines at Rostov, but Soviet armored forces hurled them back and expanded their gains.

(Reports reached Stockholm that the Russians were within six to ten miles of Kharkov and that the Germans, leaving a strong rear guard, were evacuating picked troops and huge stocks of arms and ammunition from the city.)

Army to Take Fathers Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Draft Director Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey declared today that within two or three months the great majority of men inducted into the armed forces will be married men with children because "there will be no one else left to induct."

"I sympathize with the family viewpoint," he said, "but we are at the frontier... marching against the enemy."

He testified before the House Military Affairs Committee in opposition to a bill by Rep. Paul Kilday, D. Texas, which would postpone induction of fathers in any state until all available single men and childless married men have been called.

Hershey said it was unwise to enact legislation putting a draft deferment strictly on a dependency basis.

"It will be the inevitable tendency of manpower procurement this year to give more weight to what the registrant is doing than to the relationship he has with dependent," he said.

This is his personal view, he said, inasmuch as he has not discussed the question with the war manpower commission.

City South Of Kharkov Captured

MOSCOW, Friday, Feb. 12 (UP).—The capture of Lozovaya, railroad junction south of Kharkov, was announced in a special Red Army communique today.

Lozovaya is 74 miles due south of Kharkov, where the Kharkov-Crimea trunk railway crosses a lateral line into the Donets Basin.

MOSCOW, Feb. 11 (UP).—Massed Russian tanks and artillery were reported pulverizing the German defenses on the near approaches of Kharkov tonight and widening a breach in the main line of Rostov's fortifications running northeastward through the city's suburbs.

As Col. Gen. Nikolai Vatutin tightened his grip on Kharkov, the Red Army reported the capture of a number of strongly fortified German positions before Rostov, where Soviet armored forces had wedged deep into the 18-mile line along the railroad to Novocherkassk.

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Quisling Aide In Holland Killed

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Reports reaching here today from Amsterdam, via Stockholm, said that Dr. H. Reydon, Propaganda Minister in the Nazi's "Quisling" government of the Netherlands, and his wife had been killed yesterday.

Reydon had been a close associate of Anton Mussert, Dutch Nazi Party leader. Lieut. Gen. Hendrik A. Seyffart, the only Dutch General to collaborate with the invaders, was shot last Friday, shortly after he was named to Mussert's "personal cabinet."

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American Labor Leaders in Tribute to Toledano



Among those who honored Lombardo Toledano, Latin-American labor leader here Wednesday night were Joseph P. Toledano, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Leader; Joseph Curran, President of the NMU, and Philip Murray, President of the CIO. Toledano is second from right.

DAILY WORKER PHOTO—SEE STORY ON PAGE 3

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NOTES ON CASABLANCA!
BY
EARL BROWDER

Is It 'Withdrawal' Or 'Retreat'?

By a Veteran Commander

THE language of military communiques, much as the jargon of the law, has worked out a number of neat verbal nuances and shadings to make unpalatable things taste a little better.

On the War Fronts

"Fleeing," "retreating," "falling back," "shortening the lines," "detaching oneself from the enemy," "withdrawing" are after all verbs denoting a movement toward one's rear.

However, each verb possesses an inner implication, provided it is used correctly. And here the average military analyst has a wide field of choice. He can use the word that suits his own idea of what he THINKS one of the parties is doing, or what he WOULD LIKE that party to do. Personal sympathies are also involved.

A number of such gentlemen still prefer to use the word "withdrawing" as applied to German movements on the Eastern Front. Militarily speaking, this simply is not so.

TAKE, for instance, the sector which appears to be the most crucial one right now—the region of Kramatorsk. Soviet troops captured Isyum, Krasny Liman and Yama a week ago. They captured Kramatorsk four days ago. But has the fall of Slavyansk been announced? No, it has not. Now, if the Germans were "withdrawing" they certainly would have evacuated Slavyansk before giving up Kramatorsk because there would be little sense in their getting themselves willfully into a "sack," according to plan. The fact is that the Germans are fighting hard for every one of their "hedgehogs," but some of these hedgehogs are falling to the Red Army, in spite of that resistance.

We say "some" because such points as Orel, Kharkov and Stalin may be very hard to take even if Kursk, Belgorod and Chuguyev fell. The Germans are NOT WITHDRAWING, they are RETREATING. A withdrawal implies, in our estimation, that the party involved in the withdrawal is doing it on its own initiative, according to plan. Well, no German plan could dictate the abandonment of Kursk and Belgorod and the endangering of Orel. This is no plan, this is simply a defeat by locally superior forces. That's all.

In the Northern Caucasus, the position of the German army is getting more and more hopeless. All Azov Sea ports, except the little fishing port of Temriuk have been captured by the Red Army. The marine Commandos of the Soviets seem to be establishing themselves more and more firmly northwest of Novorossiisk and have made a second landing, according to the Italians.

General Alexander says he will outflank the Marek Line in southern Tunisia. No news of action there has been received.

After clearing Papua of Japanese troops, Gen. MacArthur now is turning his attention to the remaining enemy strongholds in New Guinea and seems to be marching on Salamaua and Lae. He is reported to have thrown the Japanese back six miles from Wau which is some 30 miles from Salamaua.

Nothing of importance happened on the other fronts.

Gandhi's Fast Spells Deepening Crisis

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The end of official repression against the Indian nationalist movement and the release of the Indian leaders are the immediate issues involved in the 21-day fast undertaken by Mohandas K. Gandhi.

Before the British Government in India takes such action it will be next to impossible to undertake complete negotiations between the Moslem League and India Congress leaders, and between them and the government, leading to a settlement which will enable India to play her full role in the war efforts of the United Nations.

This is apparent from the correspondence between the British Viceroy and Gandhi, as released by the Government of India. In a letter to the Viceroy, dated Jan. 19, Gandhi asserts that he can make a positive statement regarding policy "only if you put me among the members of the working committee of the Congress." In the same letter he lays the whole blame for the chaos in India at the door of the Government.

BRITISH REPRESSION

Together with thousands of Congress and people's leaders, Gandhi was arrested without warning on Aug. 9, as the All-India Congress session at Bombay came to an end. In the resolution adopted at this session, Congress demanded that national government be granted, responsible to the people and empowered to mobilize the nation, in cooperation with the United Nations, for the defense of India. The final clause of the resolution warned that a civil disobedience campaign would be undertaken if the Government refused to negotiate the question.

The Communists objected to the civil disobedience clause, urging that the main emphasis be placed upon a campaign for national unity, and accordingly voted against the resolution.

Following the arrest of the Congress leaders and the suppression of their press, the government launched a violent campaign against all nationalist activities. In the general chaos thus created,

Fifth Column elements provoked acts of sabotage which were also committed by groups of misguided Indian patriots.

REBUFF APPROACHES

Every effort of Moslem, Liberal and community leaders to seek interviews with the Congress leaders in jail for the purpose of a settlement was rebuffed by the Government.

Nevertheless, faced with the need to defend their Motherland, Indian patriots of all persuasions and parties, including the Communist Party, the student and peasant organizations, continued their efforts to establish a Congress-Moslem League united front for the defense of India and for National Government.

In the forefront of the national demands are the immediate release of the prisoners and the cessation of repression.

Eden Sees Unity Growing in France

LONDON, Feb. 11 (UP).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking during debate in the House of Commons, said today that the French North African political situation has improved in recent weeks and that he was not without hope that a movement toward unity among Frenchmen would grow in scope.

Replying to questions by various members, some of whom protested the appointment of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor-General of Algeria as well as other recent political developments, Eden said:

"I think there are indications—encouraging indications—that Frenchmen are getting on their own volition. From the point of view of winning the war the most important thing of all is that Frenchmen who want to fight the Germans should be united. I believe this House, by the restraint it has shown, has helped this process."

Welles Hits Nazi Blackmail

U. S. to Hold War Prisoners

It's Their War. They Want to Fight As Equals



These troops parading down Fifth Ave. last Army Day are the kind of men who suffer discrimination by reactionary officers somewhere in Britain. "Alarming," says our London correspondent in the story below.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP).

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles revealed today that Germany is demanding the release of Nazi officials captured in North Africa in exchange for Americans interned by the Vichy French government—a move he denounced as a cheap effort at international blackmail.

He told a press conference he was making the disclosure because he felt it was important for the American people to know why efforts to obtain exchange of the Americans—now interned in Germany—for Vichy officials in this country have not been successful.

The Germans, he said, demand that all members of its armistice commission to North Africa, civilians and military alike, be included with the French officials in any exchange for the Americans.

While the United States has agreed to include the civilian members, he said, the War Department considers the military members as prisoners of war and not susceptible to exchange.

Asserting that this government has made numerous complaints but that no further action is expected for the time being, he said he considered the German demand one of the grossest in his diplomatic experience.

The State Department made known that the American group in Germany numbers 130 and includes state, war and navy officials, as well as newspapermen, Red Cross workers and others engaged in relief activities. All were in Vichy when the Allies invaded North Africa and were interned by French authorities. They subsequently were seized by the Germans and removed to German soil for what a high government official once denounced as "trading purposes."

Argentine C. P. Leaders Jailed

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 11.

Victor Codoville, Argentine Communist Party leader, has been interned by government order in the territory of La Pampa, after having been arrested in the headquarters of the Radical Party, where he was attending a conference on national unity.

Many political and workers' delegations have interviewed the Minister of the Interior on his behalf, urging that the internment order not be carried out.

Juan Jose Real, member of the Communist Party's executive committee, has also been arrested. Orders have been issued for his confinement in the interior of the country.

February 'Communist' A Thrilling War Document

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

If you had a regular private date to sit down and listen quietly, without interruption, to one or more members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party discuss the political situation on a world scale, wouldn't you wish eagerly to keep the appointment? Suppose one day Earl Browder visited you, and another time Wm. Z. Foster or Robert Minor.

Well, you really can have such a privilege and maybe you don't know it. We have a monthly magazine. It is "The Communist—A ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism." Here you can meet regularly Comrades Browder and other leaders of the Communist Party. Here, too, are soul-stirring messages from far-off places—where the people are gathering their forces for the final conflict with the Axis.

British Shocked at U.S. Army Importation of Jim Crow

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The treatment of Negro soldiers among American forces here in Great Britain is arousing widespread discussion, ranging from amazement to anger.

The situation here is definitely hampering the war effort and influencing unfavorably the attitude of Englishmen towards the United States.

The average Briton is quite prepared to treat the Negro soldier as his equal and

accept him as an American ally. It is even true that Negro soldiers have been warmly welcomed into British homes. British women have no compunction whatever in meeting and going out with American soldiers, be they Negro or white.

But it seems that a group of officers, Southerners most of them, have gone out of their way not only to make life difficult for the Negro troops here, but to shut off all contact between these troops and the British population.

There have been cases here where Negro troops are worked all week long without respite. Pay has been held up for Negro troops and passes refused. Regulations have been passed preventing Negro and white troops from leaving the camps on the same night.

And most shocking of all, at least to British minds, is the fact that American officers have actually come to British homes forwarding them about the Negro troops, spreading all sorts of positively nasty stuff about "rape tendencies" and "disease" among Negro troops.

The result was that when the Negro soldiers left camp, many of them were refused service by the somewhat fearful and bewildered British pub owners.

Negro troops were then so outraged that they actually held a meeting and decided to let their officers know how they felt. When the bugle blew the next morning, not a soldier left the barracks.

The commanding officer called a meeting of his staff, and then asked for a delegation of the Negro troops to speak their minds.

The soldiers spoke their minds, alright, and quite bluntly. One American captain was evidently unable to conceal his prejudice and upbraided the Negro delegation for its blunt language to a superior officer.

"You ought to be shot," the captain blurted out. Whereupon all the Negro soldiers answered: "Well, why don't you shoot, and how about trying to shoot all the rest of us, too?"

HAMPERED WAR UNITY Such incidents might be considered isolated. But the fact is that there have been several far more horrible cases here, alarming the British public, no doubt alarming the white rank-and-file, and hampering the full development of an all-out war spirit.

It is said that the American military insist that our British girls in the service be transferred out when caught talking to a Negro soldier. This stupifies the British. It angers the Negroes. And no doubt, it creates disgust among the white troops in whom the prejudices of a few white officers are not so entrenched.

It is suggested here that all Negro troops be staffed by Negro officers, of whom there are a few. And many more could readily be advanced from the ranks.

It is also suggested that a truly democratic educational campaign be developed among all American troops in these parts and that Southern officers be given to understand that we are all fighting the Axis, and not each other.

In fighting the Axis there is utterly no room, so Englishmen feel, for the racial nonsense of the Jerrys themselves.

Welcome Move By Puerto Rico

Hailing the Puerto Rican Legislature's independence resolution, the Council for Pan American Democracy said through its chairman, Clifford T. McAvoy, yesterday:

"The joint resolution unanimously approved by the Puerto Rican Legislature urging President Roosevelt and Congress to determine the political status of Puerto Rico 'according to the free will of the people' is undisputed evidence of the desire of the people of Puerto Rico and for the immediate application to them of the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

"We welcome this move on the part of the Puerto Ricans; we welcome particularly the fact that this appeal to the United States has been approved by all political groups without a dissenting vote," continued Mr. McAvoy. "The Council for Pan American Democracy believes that it is now clearly up to the American government to respond to the unanimous will of the Puerto Rican people by granting to them without delay the right of self-determination.

"Such a move should not be interpreted as cutting the island off from the United States; it should be looked upon rather as a way of bringing Puerto Rico into the family of the United and cooperating Nations as a free and equal member."

Liberation of Ukraine Near, Says Red Star

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Feb. 11.—The newspaper Red Star declares editorially yesterday that the liberation of the Ukraine is approaching.

"Not long ago," writes the editorial, "the Land of Soviets marked the joyous event when the Red Army units of the Southwestern Front entered the first liberated Ukrainian villages."

"Now cities have been added to the villages. The Soviet offensive in the Ukraine is broadening and Soviet troops are moving freely farther and farther into the Ukrainian territory."

"The dawn of liberation is rising higher and higher over the blood-stained Ukrainian soil, covered with the ruins created by the Germans. The land of Soviets has long been waiting for this hour."

"It is possible to find peace of mind while the fascist jackboot is trampling the fields of Poltava and Chernigov, and the fascist whip is heard in the streets of Ukrainian cities and the factory settlements of the Donbas, at Krivoy Rog on the banks of the Dniester?"

THE PRIDE OF SOVIETS

"The Ukraine with its fertile soils, its beautiful songs, its vast natural wealth and hearty, talented, industrious people is dear to the Soviet country as is her most beautiful daughter to a mother. The gem of the Land of Soviets, a land of plenty and sunny expanses, it has always been the pride of the peoples of Soviet power."

"The Germans succeeded in dooming to hunger and extinction scores of thousands of Ukrainian families, shipping other tens of thousands into German ghettos, but they didn't succeed in subjugating the people in breaking its spirit."

"The people's liberation struggle in the Ukraine which broke out behind German lines during the very first days of occupation is growing every day. The hour of reckoning with the enemy for his monstrous crimes has struck. The liberation of the Ukraine from the German fascist invaders has begun."

UKRAINE IS KEY

"In a political, economic and purely military sense, the importance of the Ukraine is exceptionally great. Every blow at the Germans in the Ukraine greatly affects the whole German war machine, upsetting the last German calculations, knocking the last trump card out of their hands."

"At the same time the restoration to the country of Ukrainian territory, including the Donbas, where battles are now in progress, will open up new possibilities for struggle with the enemy."

"Speed in clearing the Ukraine and the Donbas and all occupied districts of the Germans—such is the task of the Red Army. The liberation of the Ukraine has only begun."

Neruda, Toledano To Be Honored

Unity of the Western Hemisphere and national unity within each of the 21 American Republics is the theme of the "Night of the Americas" to be held next Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at the Martin Beck Theatre.

Chairman of the evening Donald Ogden Stewart will present a galaxy of Latin American stars who will bring to Sunday evening's distinguished audience examples of the folk and concert music characteristic of the rich culture of our neighbor republic. Among them are the Charras Gil trio, Elsie Houston, Brazilian concert singer, Tito Guizar and Carmen Castillo, Mexican singers, the fine Brazilian folk singer Olga Coelho and the Spanish dancers Dorita and Valero.

One of Pablo Neruda's most recent and stirring poems will be read by Aline MacMahon. Norman Corwin, radio dramatist, has written and directed "A Moment of the Nation's Time," which concludes the program at the Martin Beck Theatre.

Tickets for Night of the Americas can be obtained at the Council for Pan American Democracy, 112 East 19th St., or at the box office of the Martin Beck Theatre.

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OPA Sets \$ and c. Ceilings on Butter

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 (UP)—The Office of Price Administration in a move to eliminate black markets in butter established specific dollar and cents ceiling prices today for sales by creameries and wholesalers.

An OPA spokesman said legal retail prices as a result of the new order will remain unchanged or, in some cases, be lowered one cent a pound.

But black market prices will be drastically reduced, he intimated, explaining that the new method of determining distributors' prices will simplify enforcement of retail prices.

SET FIXED CEILING

In Washington, the spokesman said, the top price for the best grade of butter—grade AA, 93 score—will be 57 cents a pound. Market sales of the same grade, he added, have been as high as 72 cents a pound. Similar conditions have been reported in other large cities throughout the country.

OPA said housewives should pay 93 score butter for grade AA, 93 score butter, packed in one pound cartons of one-quarter pound pieces, than the following prices in these cities:

Chicago, 56 cents; San Francisco, 58 cents; Fort Worth and Dallas, 56 cents; New Orleans, 57 cents; Atlanta, 56 cents; Birmingham, 57 cents; St. Louis, 56 cents; Cleveland, 57 cents; Detroit, 57 cents; Cincinnati, 57 cents; Denver, 56 cents and New York, 57 cents.

Inasmuch as most butter being sold now is grade A, 29 score—one grade below top—the prices the average housewife pays should be "a few cents" lower than those given in the list.

OPA also pointed out that the list prices represent the top prevailing price in each city, whereas some stores would legally be required to sell the same butter for a penny or so less.

The new wholesale and creamery ceilings were specifically set for three base cities—Chicago, New York and San Francisco—and Fort Worth, Texas, was named a base city for southern Texas and Louisiana in order to facilitate movement of butter into that area. At all other points, the ceilings will represent one of the three base cities' maximum prices, plus or minus the lowest freight charges from the producing point to the buyer.

'SRO' Tonight For Browder Baltimore Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—A capacity crowd is expected when Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, speaks at a Lincoln-Douglas Victory Rally at the Lyric Theatre tomorrow at 8:15 P.M. The 2,000 mark in advance ticket sales has already been reached, and tickets are still climbing.

February 12 also will have another meaning for Baltimore beside the important one of rallying all forces for victory. It will mark the opening run in the Maryland-D.C. District drive to recruit 400 new members by May 1, 300 for Baltimore, 175 for Washington and 25 for Western Maryland.

A substantial number of recruits already signed up will attend their first Party rally as members next Friday. The Baltimore Steel Branch has accepted the challenge of the Lackawanna, Pa. Steel Branch, to double their membership during the drive. In addition, the Party is undertaking to cooperate with the membership drive of the Young Communist League, and will recruit 100 youth to add to the YCL quota.

Members are finding that the new application cards in red-white-and-blue are arousing considerable interest among their contacts, and with the great stimulus that Comrade Browder's appearance on Friday will give, are confident of success.

East Side Housewife Appeals To 'Worker' on High Prices

Typical of the many protests against the high cost of living received in every mail by the Daily Worker is a letter from an East Side Manhattan housewife appealing for overall rationing and effective price control.

Mrs. Anne Amatoff says that "if prices go any higher, I don't know how we are going to make out."

Millions of other housewives are saying the same thing: Keep down the cost of living so that our families will be fit and healthy to fight the war.

Her letter follows:

Yesterday I read in the Daily Worker, in a story by Louise Mitchell, that it would be very good for all the people if we could have democratic rationing for everything and everyone.

I want to say that I agree very much with this idea and think it's about time something should be done. My husband and myself and even my children are interested in helping along at this time. My oldest son is in the Army and the whole war means very much to us. We know that we will have to go without certain things but who cares as long as this goes for everyone.

Our stores are changing prices so fast we can't follow them. Prices are so high for every single thing that my husband's wage hardly pays for everything we need. Housewives like myself



cannot go to fancy markets and buy steaks and chops at 75 cents or 80 cents a pound. But tell me how we poor people can afford to pay 53 cents for chop meat and 49 cents a pound for soup meat. Not only that, but the price of butter, eggs and everything else are so sky-high that, believe me, it is a tough struggle to get along. If prices go any higher, I don't know how we are going to make out.

So I am writing you because I know your paper wants to help people like us and perhaps you can tell me what to do. If there is any way for us people to get rationing and real price ceilings, please let me know.

Celebration of Emancipation Proclamation



Thirty-five hundred Negro and white persons Wednesday night in Carnegie Hall witnessed a new kind of Emancipation Proclamation celebration. Such speakers as (left to right) the Rev. Dr. C. L. Franklin, Pastor, Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist leader, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Harten (chairman) and Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, discussed the significance of the famous document, signed by Abraham Lincoln 89 years ago, in the light of the people's present war against world fascism.

Must Continue Emancipation Fight Say Negro and Whites at Carnegie Hall

By Eugene Gordon

Wednesday night's Carnegie Hall meeting in honor of Lincoln's signing the Proclamation of Emancipation 89 years ago was unique in the history of that famous document.

The meeting presented, on the same program religious, trade union, political, civic, women and youth leaders.

It brought together among its 3,500 celebrants, several hundred white men and women.

It introduced living political issues to church members, who generally are kept in contact with practical politicians.

It took up, discussed and clarified the Negro people's relation to the anti-fascist war on the military and the domestic fronts.

It declared itself over and over, with passion and determination, against the poll tax, lynching, discrimination and all forces tending to create disunity.

It called for interracial unity, religious unity, unity among all organizations fighting fascism-anti-fascist unity.

FOR WHITES AND BLACKS

The Right Rev. David H. Sims, A.M., D.D., Bishop of the A.M.E. Church, declared in the principal address that the Emancipation Proclamation freed not only the

black slave but the white laborer as well and that it, therefore, was of significance to white people and to black people.

Applause continued as Bishop Sims added:

"We are a part of the Allies. We are in the war by their sides, at home and even in the remotest battle lines of the world. The supreme concern in this struggle for the preservation of the heritage of freedom, and for a larger freedom for all the world, is the winning of the war. There will be no freedom, and the Emancipation Proclamation will be of no avail, if the Axis powers win."

Dr. Thomas Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and with his congregation, motive force behind the meeting, reiterated several times during the evening that he had sought the participation of all religious faiths and political beliefs.

MUST CONTINUE FIGHT

Meetings like that one, he said, should pledge to carry out a program tending actually to emancipate the Negro people. That emancipation must come about today through the destruction of the Axis and fascism, he said.

The two Communist speakers, Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., praised the unity exemplified in the meetings

and emphasized the necessity of a practical program involving the struggles of all the people for a centralized national war economy and for other measures which would hasten a people's victory over fascism.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, who did not leave Washington until after 6 o'clock and who, therefore, arrived late, kept the audience at a fever pitch of enthusiasm in his attacks on Martin Dies and other Congressional reactionaries and his account of the right for his own anti-poll-tax bill, H. R. 7. Mr. Marcantonio's exhortation of red baiters as fomenters of disunity seemed as popular as anything else he said.

Saul Mills, secretary, Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, pledged that the CIO "will never divert from its principles of equality" and would fight side by side with the Negro people "to the end."

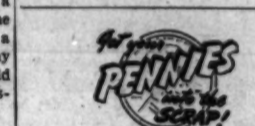
Other important speakers were Mrs. Ann Hedgeman, OGD; Edward Strong, National Negro Congress; Assemblymen Hulan Jack and William T. Andrews; the Rev. Dr. J. A. Portlock; First Lieutenant Kenneth Williams, 372nd Infantry; Little Miss Helen Harden was impressive in her reading, from memory, of the Proclamation of Emancipation.

War Dep't Acts On Inductions Of 'Niseis'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—War Department representatives begin calling today at the ten War Relocation Authority centers to explain plans for organization of a United States Army combat unit of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The War Relocation Authority, which has been collaborating closely with the War Department in formulating a program to open opportunities of military and civilian employment to loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry is making arrangements to register all evacuees over 17 years of age at the relocation centers. All females, regardless of citizenship, and all alien Japanese males, will be included in the registration, along with males who are U. S. citizens.

The opportunity to serve in the U. S. army is open also to Americans of Japanese ancestry outside relocation centers. The procedure here is for them to go to their local Selective Service Board and fill out a special application form. This form is the same as those being used at the relocation centers. Upon approval of the War Department, they will be reclassified from 4-C and made available for induction. It is estimated that about 2,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry outside relocation centers are of military age.



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OPA Sets Up Board to Hear Violations

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has established an office of administrative hearings to try rationing violations charges against dealers.

The new office will also help to standardize and decentralize the procedure for issuing suspension orders against violators of any of the Office of Price Administration regulations.

The hearing administrator, whose office will be in Washington, will supervise the work of the staffs of nine regional offices handling violation cases. The hearing commissioner in any of the nine regional offices may institute proceedings against any dealer who he believes is violating OPA rationing regulations.

The new set-up goes into effect Feb. 15 and affects every commodity now being rationed by OPA ranging from sugar and coffee to shoes.

Earlier in the week, Brown, in announcing the new office, said the OPA would try to effect a curb on profiteering and a sell-back in price of certain commodities which were unjustifiably high.

Survey Available Nurses for War

To aid in dealing with the shortage of nurses, the New York City Nursing Council for War Service, 634 Madison Ave., is making a survey of available nurses in relation to war needs. It is announced by Miss Mary Burr, executive secretary of the Council.

"We are trying," Miss Burr explained, "to make this inventory of the nurse power in New York City as complete as possible; and we appeal to every nurse who has not received one of our questionnaires to obtain one from the Nursing Council and to send us the necessary information."

More than 28,000 nurses in New York City have been registered under the state law during the past five years, but fewer than 19,000 are registered now, according to Miss Burr.

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OPEN EVENINGS

Red Army Anniversary to Be Celebrated Here Feb. 22

The 25th Anniversary of the Red Army will be celebrated at a dinner on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, at the Hotel Commodore, under the auspices of the magazine Soviet Russia Today and a distinguished list of sponsors.

New Yorkers will have an opportunity to pay tribute directly to the Red Army in the person of several of its representatives who will be present as guests of honor. They are Rear Admiral Mikhail Ivanovich Akulin of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, bearer of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner, who has seen service in both the Baltic and the Black Sea Fleets; Major Pavel Ivanovich Barayev, a Military Attache of the USSR in this country, and a specialist in the mechanized forces of the Red Army, and Captain Pavel N. Asseyev of the Red Air Force.

Among the speakers at the dinner will be former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, Honorable Elbert D. Thomas, United States Senator from Utah; Mr. A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Captain Sergei N. Kournakoff, outstanding military analyst and author of "Russia's Fighting Forces." Viljalmar Stefansson will be chairman.

There will be a musical and dramatic program including the singing of American and Red Army songs by the American People's Chorus, a special salute to the Red Army by the flags of the United Nations, and the reading of a new poem by William Rose Benet written especially for this occasion. Tickets may be secured through the office of the magazine Soviet Russia Today, 114 East 32nd St., at \$3.50 each. Phone Murray Hill 3-3855.

Ford Speaks in Detroit Today

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—James W. Ford will be the guest speaker at the Lincoln-Douglas Banquet tomorrow, Feb. 12, at the Lucy Thurman YWCA, 569 E. Elizabeth. The banquet, sponsored by the East Side Section of the Communist Party is expected to attract many of the most prominent Negro leaders in the community.

Ford, who has been in Detroit for several days, will speak on the contributions of these two great leaders and the lessons that can be drawn from their historic roles in the Civil War for the situation today.

Goes Into Navy

TEANECK, N. J., Feb. 11 (UP).—Eero Koskinen, 16, who has been crippled since he was five by infantile paralysis, left school at the request of the Navy today, because of his unusual ability in building model airplanes. His work in the Navy will be experimental and secret.

FORCED TO SACRIFICE

We are now forced to sacrifice at a 30% reduction off regular prices our entire \$300,000 stock of nationally famous makes of men's suits, topcoats and overcoats because of the sharp reaction in business which was unforeseen at the time we purchased our new Fall line.

Our star feature in this 30% sale is the genuine imported, hand-woven, and hand spun Harris Tweed topcoats, now reduced to \$21.58.

Here's a genuine sale—at 30% discount—no odds and ends—every garment from regular stock—all made by nationally famous manufacturers to sell from \$40 to \$55. Our regular low prices of \$29.97, \$36.47 and \$42.50 are still marked on every tag. Come in, deduct the extra 30% and pay \$21.58, \$28.23 or \$30.60 from 100% pure virgin wool fabrics.

There are sizes to fit the tall, the short, the regular, the stout, the short stout, the extra short, in both single and double breasted in all shades and patterns.

This event is now taking place at Ted Brooks Clothing Co., at 91 Fifth Ave., between 16th and 17th Sts., on the street floor. Open from 9:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M. every day, including Saturday.

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New York Unionists Honor a Great Latin American

By Joseph Starobin

It was one of those rare evenings when you can feel history being made within four walls. It's not every night that Philip Murray, CIO president, and Lombardo Toland, head of the Confederation of Latin American Workers, leaders of all New York's CIO, leading intellectuals of many lands get together under the same roof. It was at the Hotel New Yorker on Wednesday night.

A number of themes interwove. There was Murray—grey-haired, soft features outlined against broad shoulders, occasionally his two fists raised for emphasis.

He spoke proudly of the CIO record, said it was the "logical" organization to advance labor unity. Last summer, he said, "I sought the assistance of the AFL and the British Trade Union Congress . . . in an endeavor to bring together the forces of all the trade union movements of the United Nations."

"Even in the ranks of labor differences often occur that should not develop," he said, and the reference to discrimination against the Soviet trade unions was unmistakable.

"differences that should not develop, particularly in the field of labor collaboration."

"I failed, but I have not given up hope," he said, and the audience understood that unity of British, American, Soviet unions is what Murray was thinking about.

There was another theme in the meeting: the tribute of many Jewish trade unions for Lombardo's great work against Nazi atrocities.

In December, the CTAL had called hemisphere-wide stoppages to protest the massacre of the Jews. New York's trade unions wanted Lombardo to know they were thankful. Jacob Potofsky, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who was chairman, hit that note early.

GREAT ORATOR

Lombardo is one of the great orators of our time. He was hampered by the necessity of translation. But so communicative were his words that often the crowd broke into applause as the rolling accents of his Spanish hit the mike in a dead stop.

He began like a scholar, reviewed the century-long struggle of the Latin American republics for their nationhood. All that was at stake in this war.

Lombardo spoke right out against the Spanish Falange, "la quinta columna." The fascists, he said, had realized they were losing the war. So through a reconstructed Spanish Empire, they hoped to capture the peace.

Yes, we are children of Spain, he said. But in our veins there also flows the blood of Indians, of Negro slaves, of many races, European and Oriental. Above all, he said, "we are Americans."

"To the concept of Hispanidad, we oppose the concept of Americanism."

Latin America was learning to distinguish between American imperialists, the big trusts who had so often shed Latin American blood—learning to distinguish between them, and the democratic forces—be turned to Murray—the democratic forces represented by labor, by America's anti-Axis national unity, by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. That's why he was here. And his visit, he hoped would spur unity of all United Nations labor.

Everybody rose, "right-wingers," "left-wingers," trade unionists, intellectuals, the Mexican Consul General, everybody.

You felt that when Lombardo

and Phil Murray grasped each other's hands, it wasn't only for the photographers.

(Excerpts from Philip Murray's and Lombardo Toland's speeches will be published in Saturday's Daily Worker.)

Marine Corps Seeks More Officers

There is a great need for more commissioned officers in the Marine Corps for men between the ages of 22 and 42 with an extensive background in technical fields. It was announced yesterday by Major Frank V. McKinnis, officer in charge of procurement at Room 1537, 33 Pine St., New York City. Interested applicants are requested to apply in person or write to above address.

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30 Photographers Gave Lives to Tell This Story



Mother and Baby: The Soviet cameraman catches the grim story of grim Nazi brutality and its result. Above is a child who was killed by a Nazi shell in Leningrad. She lies dead on the steps of her home. Her mother, below, is stricken with grief. (From March of Time's "One Day of War.")



First Aid for wounded Red Army tankman will be administered by these medical corps men shown removing him from a Soviet heavy tank. Land dreadnaughts like these blasted a path for the present Red Army offensive. (From March of Time's "One Day of War.")

Ham Fish Gets Axe To Slash War Agencies

(Continued from Page 1)

floor when the roll call vote was taken. This makes the third smear investigation approved by the House at this session of Congress without opposition from the administration leadership. The other two were the Cox investigation of the Federal Communications Commission and the Dies Committee which McCormack actually voted for yesterday. The virtually complete abdication of the administration leadership in the House is a fact almost as shocking and significant as the resurgent attacks on the adminis-

tration by isolationist Republicans and poll-tax Democrats. At the same time that administration leaders have permitted these smear investigations directed at the war effort, they have not lifted a finger to renew the Tolan Committee which has performed an outstandingly constructive job in the production and manpower fields. As a matter of fact, speaker Sam Rayburn has been actively opposing continuation of the Tolan Committee. Rep. Smith, one of the most embittered and die-hard of the administration foes in the House, will head the new investigation committee.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY soldier-cameramen of the Red Army, working on all battle fronts and behind Nazi battle lines, took all of the pictures on this page in a single day. They form the most dramatic photographic documentation of the war. The daring of the men and women who took these pictures is reported eloquently in this single fact: thirty of them paid with their lives for these pictures. The pictures were released in this country through the March of Time which features them in the film, "One Day of War."



Nurse Under Fire: Covered by a Red Army sharpshooter (background) Russian army nurse Sacha Scholava has brought a wounded Red Army man to a shelter trench while under heavy Nazi fire. Note that she has also salvaged the fighter's Tommy gun. (From March of Time's "One Day of War.")



After the Tanks comes the Red Army infantry. Infantrymen are pouring from the troop-carrying tank at the left as a companion tank blasts a clear path at the right. (From March of Time's "One Day of War.")

Puerto Rican Urges Liberty

(Continued from Page 1)

earnestness on the relation of his nation's freedom to the war effort. "The independence of Puerto Rico," he declared, "is fundamentally a war problem," he said. **INDEPENDENCE AIDS WAR**

"The war—the people's war for national liberation—is going through a process of democratic purification. The independence of Puerto Rico is the most important factor of that purification in the Western Hemisphere."

"The Puerto Rican people have the duty to take the initiative in the movement for independence. And the organized labor movement of the Western Hemisphere, and the progressive forces of all the Americas, have the duty to back this Puerto Rican initiative for our national salvation."

"These joint efforts of all the American democratic forces from North to South will bring the question of Puerto Rico's freedom to a happy solution." Mr. Corretjer was released last year from Atlanta Penitentiary, where he suffered several years as a political prisoner.

MUST FREE PRISONERS

The president of the Nationalist Party, Pedro Albizu Campos, is still behind Atlanta's bars, however. And other Puerto Rico politicians are still found in every penitentiary in the United States, as well as in prisons throughout the island, Mr. Corretjer reports. They must be freed, he said, as part of the democratic purification of the war for national liberation. The island's potential prosperity cannot flower under colonial rule, where absentee owners have expropriated 60,000 former land owners and driven the masses of the people to starvation.

Prosperity cannot come, he said, until Puerto Ricans have a government responsible to the people themselves. Mr. Corretjer is the editor of a new Spanish language newspaper, *Pueblos Hispanos*, whose first number appears Feb. 20. Its office is at 1628 Madison Ave. The paper's and others.

Hitler's Victory--- On Capitol Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

too much passivity in general or a fatalistic attitude which was shown to be thoroughly unwarranted by the vote cast.

THE victory for Hitler in Washington is a warning to the entire nation—to the whole win-the-war camp, liberals, progressives, labor men. It writes vividly on the sky for them that they must stand together.

An admirable demonstration of what can be done in these respects is given by the two current editorials in the New York Herald Tribune. On Wednesday the conduct of Dies was scathingly denounced as of aid to Hitler; yesterday the unity of the United Nations was urged, with particular reference to friendly and allied relations with the Soviet Union.

The battle against Dies himself is not over with. It still is not too late to correct the evil which has been done. The \$60,000 appropriation requested for his un-American work will have to be submitted to a vote of the House.

Let every citizen write to his or her Representative, urging the defeat of this Dies appropriation. Let every Congressman be advised that he will be judged by his vote on this matter of aiding Hitler through granting money to Dies. Such should be done without a moment's further delay.



Village Is Taken: This picture, made only a few minutes after the one which appears on Page 1, shows the Soviet guerrillas withdrawing after wiping out the entire Nazi garrison of a town far behind the fighting lines. The guerrilla fighters are shown snatching rifles from fallen Nazis. (From March of Time's "One Day of War.")



Human Pyre: This was once a live Nazi until his tank was hit by a Soviet anti-tank shell and set fire. He tried to escape from the flaming wreck, but when the Soviet photographer arrived he was lying on the caterpillar track dead, his clothing afire. (From March of Time's "One Day of War.")



The Price for trying to stop a Red Army tank for this Nazi anti-tank gunner was death. He lies beside his anti-tank gun which was blasted out of commission by the tanks he tried to stop. (From March of Time's "One Day of War.")

Sunnyside to Give Concert for Soviet Aid

A concert presenting Tibor Kozma, Czech pianist, Myron Szandrowsky, baritone, and the Philharmonic String Quartet will be held in P.S. 125, 46-02 47th Ave., Sunnyside, at 8:30 P.M. on Friday, Feb. 19, sponsored by the Long Island City Committee of Russian War Relief.

Thomas Raab is chairman of the local committee, and Mildred Simon is in charge of concert arrangements. Tickets, which are priced at \$1.10, may be obtained at the committee's headquarters, 46-21 Skillman Ave., Sunnyside.

Lozovaya, Key Rail Hub Taken By Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

north of Kharkov, the Red Army forged swiftly ahead, overrunning a number of towns and villages. South of Kursk shock forces paced by tanks wiped out several German units. Above Kursk in the Poinry region along the Orel railroad about 600 Germans were wiped out.

On the Kramatorsk front south-east of Kharkov, where a Red Army column was driving toward the Sea of Azov to cut the German corridor of retreat from Rostov, several

towns were captured in a rapid advance during which retreating Germans left "hundreds of bodies." Front reports on the penetration of the Rostov defense line to the northeast indicated the Russians were preparing to storm the city on the Don estuary from that direction instead of undertaking a crossing of the river from the south.

The dispatches said the Germans threw two regiments of infantry against the Soviet forces assaulting the defense line, but the counter-attack collapsed and the Russians plowed in deeper to expand their wedge.

Below Rostov Stormovik assault planes and planes of the Black Sea Fleet Air Arm were reported blasting and strafing Axis columns in the shrinking pocket of the North Caucasus, as well as the last air fields in German hands. In one sector a Soviet air fleet wiped out a column of 900 men.

... that these dead shall not have died in vain

BUY BONDS
to Build Battleships



Idle Tools Will Go -- WPB to Requisition Them

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Idle tools and machinery will be transferred and requisitioned for war plants needing them, a new policy established by the War Production Board made clear today. The step was recommended by the production committee headed by G. E. Wilson, following consultations with the Army, Navy and Defense Plant Corporation.

The order will step up production considerably, observers here pointed out, in plants heretofore stymied by lack of vital tools and machinery. The procedure, long advocated by labor, will eliminate the planlessness which kept idle equipment out of the productive process while plants waited for completion of identical tools.

The policy was expressed in a directive signed by Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of War Robert F. Patterson, Hans A. Klagsbrunn, vice-president of the Defense Plant Corporation, and Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board.

WPB SUPERVISION

The WPB, through its tools division, will direct the procurement agencies to transfer available tools when new tools cannot be delivered quickly enough to meet requirements. The directive points out that most machine tools purchased for war production have been financed by the government. It is essentially toward the use of these tools that the order is directed.

The swift transfer of machine tools to those who most need them, the directive indicated, will make it unnecessary for contractors to retain reserves against future needs. The policies established, it is believed, will result in "sufficient fluidity and flexibility in the distribution of machine tools to make such reserves wholly unnecessary."

The directive said, "every effort must be exerted by the government agency concerned to obtain the consent of the holder of the machine tool to its immediate transfer."

Negotiations to modify contracts under which the tools are used, contracts covering production involving use of the tools, are to be conducted, as far as possible, after the transfer.

If a voluntary transfer cannot be accomplished promptly, legal steps will be taken to requisition the machine tool, the directive states.

Government procurement agencies concerned with machine tools are to collect lists of machine tools which are "available for transfer to fill other more urgent needs." The information will be given to the WPB, tools division. Transfers then will be directed, after consultation with other agencies, by the division.

Ask FDR to Set FEPC Rail Hearings

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 11.—A resolution petitioning President Roosevelt for an early re-scheduling of hearings on discrimination in the railroad industry, is being circulated by the Southern Negro Youth Congress among organizations for adoption.

The resolution also asks the President that the Fair Employment Practice Committee now under the jurisdiction of Manpower Commission chairman Paul V. McNutt, be "re-established on firm basis with adequate funds and sufficient authority to execute the provisions of Executive Order 8802."

Louis E. Burnham, organizational secretary of the Congress, in sending out copies of the resolution to organizations of white and Negro members, wrote:

"The successful mobilization of all our manpower for production, and maintenance of a high morale among all groups in our population, depend largely on how effective we make our voices heard in this matter."

Unionists Hail Casablanca Talks

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Speaking for 23,000 unionists engaged in war production, William Senter, general vice-president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has sent President Roosevelt a wire supporting the Casablanca conference and its "unconditional surrender" decisions.

"The American people are with you and will give the Hoover and Wheeler gang their just due for their continued sniping at your heels," Senter wired.

"Your unconditional surrender conference will smash the plans of this negated peace gang."

"The 23,000 men and women I represent are inspired by your courage and leadership. More ammunition, more bomber tunnels, more landing gear generators, more aircraft undercarriages, more of everything we are now producing will result. We are with you and at your command. Give them hell in Europe as soon as possible."

Lincoln Immortalized in Picture and Sculpture



In Gardner's collection are contemporary caricatures, letters, etchings, campaign posters, state papers, sculpture. In the center above is one of the original casts from the famous John Rogers group, "Council of War," showing Lincoln with Grant and Stanton. They're hundreds of Lincolniana hobbyists.

Labor in Ohio Fights Attacks

By Sig. Wenger

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Ohio labor is really aroused over the antics of the State Legislature in session here; and all sections of the trade union movement — A. F. of L., CIO, R. R. Brotherhoods and the Mine Workers — are determined to thwart the anti-labor, anti-war drive in the State House.

The specific issue which has aroused the greatest resentment and is uniting the legislative activities of the labor unions is a bill introduced in the Ohio General Assembly last week by Representative Earl M. French (R.) of rural Delaware County.

Under the guise of establishing a State Labor Relations Act, as demanded by the unions, French's measure would create an employment relations board of three members without any guarantee of even one labor representative.

The most vicious features of this divisive proposal call for: Guaranteeing the right of workers "to refrain from joining labor organizations."

The commission to be established by the State Legislature would "protect" workers from being expelled from unions or from being expelled "except for good cause."

Union initiation fees, dues and assessments would be regulated and fixed by the board and work permits would be abolished.

The commission would supervise all union elections.

Unions would have to file with the commission a list of all officers, committeemen, etc. and each individual who represents the union in any manner would be required to file an affidavit that he "is not now and never has been a member of any party advocating the forcible overthrow of the government."

The union shop or closed shop would be prohibited unless four-fifths of all employees had voted for it by secret ballot at a board-supervised election.

The check-off would not be permitted unless each worker requested in writing that union dues be deducted from his pay.

Then follows a list of permanent restrictions on the right to strike and to picket or boycott.

One labor leader, after reading the measure, declared: "If they get 20 per cent of this bill through, it will be the closest thing to fascism in the USA. . . . Are they trying to provoke a wave of strikes?"

Labor and the entire state recognize the need for easing the restrictions on women and minors in industry to achieve maximum war production. But the Legislature has been in session for five weeks and is still discussing the problem of changing Ohio time to Central Time. The Taft Bricker majority Republican bloc hopes by delaying this important measure to be able at the last minute to rush through Governor Bricker's proposal of completely wiping off or suspending all the laws protecting women and children in the shops.

While the Legislature is defying the people's desire for much needed war legislation, the people are not silent; the defeatist tactics at the State House are arousing them even more. And labor is taking the lead to organize the anger of the people.

This week a Cleveland CIO delegation, representing the steel workers, the auto workers, the electrical workers, the clothing workers, aluminum workers and others came to Columbus to meet with state CIO officials for the purpose of working out a unified state program to advance war production in Ohio.

As a result of this conference, the Ohio CIO is inviting the A. F. of L. and the Railroad Brotherhoods to a joint legislative conference. The prospects are bright for labor unity in Ohio against the Taft-Bricker majority Republican conspiracy. John Owens, Ohio District President of the United Mine Workers states that he will support such joint action.

Unionists to Honor Foster on 62nd Year

William Z. Foster, pioneer in the American labor movement in organizing the unorganized in steel, meat packing and other basic industries and present national chairman of the Communist Party, will be honored on his 62nd birthday by outstanding AFL and CIO trade unionists.

The sponsoring committee of 100, headed by Frederick N. Myers, vice-president of the National Maritime Union, CIO, yesterday announced a reception in Foster's honor for Sunday, March 14, at 2 P. M., at Hotel Diplomat.

The sponsoring committee includes Alice Markert, general organizer of Local 42, Chain Restaurant Employees, AFL, as secretary, and Lyndon Henry, general organizer of the Fur Dressers and Dyers Union, CIO, as treasurer.

The committee announced that more than 1,000 trade unionists are expected. A program depicting Foster's contribution to the American labor movement in behalf of industrial organization and labor unity, will be presented.

RationBookNo.2 Out Feb. 23-25

War Ration Book Two will be distributed at the city's schools from 3 to 7 P. M. on Feb. 23, 24, and 25. Some 35,000 teachers and 5,000 CIO volunteers will act as registrars for the ration book, which covers processed fruits, vegetables, soups, fruit and vegetable juices and sauces.

Applicants may obtain books by going to the school nearest their home. Nearly every public and parochial school will participate in the distribution program. There are 700 public schools, 400 parochial and 80 schools of other types that have been designated as registration centers.

Winchester Must Comply With NLRB

WASHINGTON, February 11—

The National War Labor Board today ordered the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., to comply with a National Labor Relations Board order to reinstate three members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, CIO, but without back pay and without prejudice to the company's legal right of appeal from the NLRB order.

The board also directed that the cases of recently discharged union members be referred to negotiations between the company and the union, utilizing grievance machinery set up in the War Labor Board's order. All settled grievances are to be submitted to arbitration for final determination. The arbitrator will be designated by the War Labor Board.

The union's request for a 12½ cents per hour general increase was denied by the board, as were its requests for the removal of the plant manager and the disestablishment of the Winchester ex-Servicemen's Association. The company agreed that the Servicemen's Association was not to be a party to any collective bargaining in the plant.

Cannery Union Assails Hobbs Bill as Menace

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11.—

Stamping the H-bills—HR 653—as "subversive" since it can "have no other effect than to increase demoralization among America's workers and contribute to a weakening of the war effort," the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO urged open hearings on the bill in a telegram to Speaker Sam Rayburn. The request also went to Congressmen John W. McCormack and John W. Martin, Jr., House leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties, respectively.

The telegram, sent by Pres. Donald Henderson of the union of 100,000 members said:

"Our union is opposed to this bill on the grounds that it is not only unnecessary in view of existing anti-racketeering laws but also on grounds that it is a smokescreen which provides legal loopholes whereby courts notoriously unfavorable to certain labor activities can and will act against legitimate labor union work and may even operate under these wartime conditions to destroy unions."

"The Hobbs Bill can have no other effect than to increase demoralization among America's workers and contribute to a weakening of war effort. This consideration must be paramount in minds of all Congressmen in considering such subversive legislation."

650 Women Join British Engineers Union

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Many women engineers are now joining the Amalgamated Engineers Union which changed its rules to admit women on Jan. 1.

Six hundred and fifty were admitted at one meeting.

Delaney Tried to Conceal Transit Grievance Report

The Transport Workers Union yesterday disclosed that Chairman John H. Delaney tried to keep secret the annual report of the Grievance Committee of the Board of Transportation, in which the public was warned of a serious situation on the transit system.

Douglas MacMahon, President of Local 100, TWU, said that it was only when the Board was threatened with legal action that it opened the report for inspection by the union.

"The Grievance Committee in its report," said Mr. MacMahon, "stated: 'the prevalent feeling of unrest among the employees reported in the public press and brought to the attention of this Committee has in no small measure been contributed to by the failure or refusal after two and a half years of unified city transit operation to establish clear and uniform rules and regulations governing the working conditions.'"

"Mr. Delaney's figures show," Mr. MacMahon pointed out, "that more than forty per cent of the 32,000 employees of the lines take home \$29.00 or less a week—many of them as little as \$25.00 to \$26.00."

Citing the fact that Mr. Delaney was obviously aware that his Grievance Committee's report would have proved his statements untrue, Mr. MacMahon said that it was only by threat of legal action that the Board of Transportation, which had first denied the Union access to the report, finally permitted union officials to read it.

"Delaney's attempt to conceal this report from the public is a damaging admission," Mr. MacMahon added, "and in view of the fact that his own statements as to wages show the sweat-shop conditions under which the transit employees work, and that his own Grievance Committee has laid the blame for the unrest upon the Board, there can be no doubt that immediate arbitration of the demands of the workers must be accorded to at once."

"At the same time, it becomes increasingly clear that the Mayor's Committee headed by Dean Wilkins must expedite its consideration of the situation and make a report at the earliest possible moment so that the unrest referred to by the Grievance Committee can be eliminated and proper transit operation resumed."

Delaney Explains but Fails To Answer TWU Charges

Chairman John H. Delaney, feeling the heat of public pressure, at last called a press conference, the first in his many years as chairman of the Board of Transportation. But when it was all over, the powerful indictment against him voted at the capacity Madison Square Garden rally Tuesday, stood unshaken.

He did not explain to reporters how most of the 32,000 transit workers are to make ends meet on sub-standard wages and how he is going to keep experienced men on the transit lines when better paying jobs are available.

Below is the section of the speech of secretary-treasurer Douglas MacMahon of the Transport Workers' Union, reviewing the wage scales of the transit workers as they compare for comparative private occupations.

"No matter how you juggle the figures, and there is no question but that Delaney can do a lot of juggling, the undisputed fact is that the City of New York pays the lowest wages in the transit history."

"Let me cite a few facts as to comparative rates of pay right here in the City of New York."

"Up to a few days ago, the highest rate of pay for a bus operator on the city-owned lines was 86 cents an hour. On Jan. 15 it was raised to 90 cents an hour. Every surface transportation system in the City of New York, from the smallest to the biggest, pays its drivers substantially above the city's rates of pay."

"The New York City Omnibus pays its drivers \$1 an hour. The Fifth Ave. Coach Co., which operates double-decked buses with a driver and a conductor, pays its drivers 91 cents an hour and its conductors 84 cents an hour. And, if we cast our eyes elsewhere, the city's rates suffer even more by comparison."

"The City of Detroit, which also operates a municipally-owned transit system, pays its drivers \$1.10 an hour, while in the city of Pittsburgh, where privately owned lines are operated, drivers also receive \$1.10 an hour."

"Yes, Mr. Delaney can juggle his figures as he pleases, but they cannot overcome the truth of what I have said here."

"But it is not only the drivers who are underpaid. Workers throughout the mechanical and electrical departments are equally underpaid. There are thousands of highly skilled machinists and mechanics on the New York City Transit System. Many of them perform the most highly skilled



DOUGLAS MACMAHON

precision work. The rates for these men range all the way down to 80 cents an hour—\$25.20 a week for a skilled machinist.

"Compare these rates with our privately owned lines. 'In the repair shops of the Fifth Ave. Coach Company every machinist gets \$1.10 an hour. In the garage of the New York City Omnibus Company every mechanic gets 90 cents an hour. Throughout all of the other bus and trolley companies in the City of New York the rates of mechanics are far above the average which prevails on the city owned lines."

"The indictment against Delaney is not confined to the fact that he pays less than the rates which other employees pay. He is guilty of paying thousands upon thousands of employees wages that aren't sufficient to keep body and soul together—wages that are utterly inadequate to provide these workers and their families with the minimum which health and production efficiency require."

"There are some 3,800 railroad clerks employed on the subway. The highest hourly rate of pay which a railroad clerk receives is 62 cents an hour for a 48-hour week—that is \$29.76 a week. From this sum is deducted approximately

\$2.25 as a contribution to the city pension fund and \$1 for victory tax, leaving him with approximately \$25—\$25 with which to provide himself, his wife and his children with food, clothing and shelter. What kind of food, what kind of clothing, what kind of shelter do you think these 3,800 railroad clerks can buy with their \$25 a week in this period?"

"Twenty-nine dollars which is the highest wage for railroad clerks is paid to men. But there are about 1,000 railroad clerks who are women. How does Delaney treat these women? Like Hitler. He discriminates against the women. They can take home only \$27.50 a week."

"And not only railroad clerks. Thousands of platform guards, conductors, porters, car cleaners are bringing home \$27, \$26, \$25 and as little as \$22 a week."

"My friends, this situation is a danger signal for New York City's Transit System. On the basis of your experience for half a century you know how well, how loyally the transit workers have served you. Indeed, they have performed their task so well that our transit system has long been known as the 'safest railroad in the world.'"

"But it is unreasonable to expect that these men and women will continue to work at sub-standard wages. They can't do it. They haven't got enough food on the table—nor decent clothes to wear—nor a proper place in which to live. They can't carry on."

"Hundreds upon hundreds of them have been compelled to leave the service for other jobs which pay living wages. Thousands of others have taken on additional jobs to supplement their inadequate earnings. The workers who take these extra jobs put in 12, 14 and 16 hours a day. Their vitality, their alertness and efficiency is correspondingly reduced."

"The cargo which they carry is precious. They carry over five million men, women and children daily."

"How long will our transit system remain the 'safest railroad in the world' under such conditions?"

"...like a new shining ship's engine the IWO gets you somewhere fast"

TRADE UNION LEADER, Rodney Edwin Goforth, marine engineer of Pittsburgh, Pa., secretary-treasurer of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Local 30, Pittsburgh, in joining the IWO made the following statement:

"I joined the IWO because it is a fraternal organization the likes of which I have never seen before. First I like the practical way in which it works for complete unity for victory over fascism. Small as the IWO is in comparison with the whole country, it stands as a glowing example of unity in its own ranks with so many national groups working together like a team."

"Second, I went overboard when I saw the economical non-profit insurance of the IWO. I did not believe

it at first but then I saw that good old union principles of organization in a fraternal can also provide a workingman the protection he needs at a price he can pay."

"Third, I haven't seen any organization working so hard and so efficiently to enlighten its members on the issues of the day—with live education that is translated into action for the benefit of humanity. As a marine engineer and trade union leader the IWO reminds me of a new shining ship's engine—one that gets you somewhere and fast."

BUILD FOR VICTORY — JOIN THE IWO

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In the Movie Version:

Joe Louis to Play Lead In 'This Is the Army'

The movies will soon have a brand new star. It was announced yesterday that Sgt. Joe Louis, heavyweight champion of the world, will play the lead role in the picture, "This Is THE ARMY." Sgt. Louis was "ordered" to his new Army task from Fort Riley, Kansas.

Joe doesn't know how long the assignment will last but he figured on a few weeks at least.

Roxborough emphasized, however, "one thing is certain. Joe will not defend his title until the war is over."

The heavyweight champion has been stationed at Ft. Riley, Kas., since late June. His duties included those of boxing instructor and director of the camp's boxing teams. Joining Joe had been invited to appear at the New York Boxing Writers' dinner next Wednesday night, but his whirl at the movies will prevent this.

Louis has been a movie actor before but never in a picture of this importance. Otherwise his career as an entertainer has been limited to exhibition tours and brief talks at service benefits and before boxing organizations. But we will predict now that "Bombling" Joe will be one of the hits of Irving Berlin's extravaganza.

He has a warm personality, despite his early reputation for being "dead-panned" and he has unusual poise. He has completely captivated audiences at Madison Square Garden and other spots with his simple but extremely effective address.

Before heading west, Sgt. Joe will visit briefly with his wife, Marva, and their new baby daughter, at Chicago. It's lucky for Joe he's in the army, now that he is a pappy. We could imagine no worse catastrophe for the boxer than to be awakened at night and forced to walk the floor with a yawling infant in his arms. Joe certainly loves that shut-eye. We remember the old days at Pompton Lakes, N. J., when Joe disappeared again and again in the daytime, mind you. And the searching parties would discover him slumbering beneath an apple tree. The late Jack Blackburn, his trainer, forbade these daytime naps, claiming that too much sleep made the fighter sluggish.

Louis should be mighty happy while making "This Is the Army." He'll hear plenty of music around the Warner's sets, and he loves music. At his training camps, the radios and phonographs constantly filled the air with music. At times, Joe and his pal-secretary, Freddie Guinard, would do a bit of harmonizing. Freddie formerly was secretary to the singing Mills brothers.

Meanwhile Roxborough's statement that Louis definitely will not defend his title until the war is over squelches recent rumors that plans were being made for the champion to meet, in London or North Africa, Freddie Mills of England in a big international bout for service men.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1943

Wanna Buy The Phils?

There was a swelling list of prospective "purchasers" of the Philadelphia Phils today as National League President Ford Frick continued rounding up the cellar team's stock so the league as a whole could continue with its sale of the club.

Frick spent the entire day yesterday in attempting to complete the transfer of the 4,885 shares of stock which the league contracted Tuesday to purchase from Phils' President Gerald Nugent and other stockholders.

The controversy over probable purchasers continued meanwhile with combines reportedly headed by the following:

1. John B. Kelly, Philadelphia Democratic leader, contractor and former Olympic carman.
2. Jim Peterson, University of Pennsylvania athlete who formerly pitched for the A's and Dodgers.
3. William Harmon, Philadelphia industrialist and Phils' stockholder.
4. William Cox, New York broker who formerly operated the New York Football Yankees.
5. James A. Farley, the appeaser Democrat.
6. Alexis Thompson, New York sportsman and owner of the Philadelphia Eagles football team.
7. Purity Ellis, Philadelphia insurance broker.

The list was growing by the hour, but Frick refused to hint who the prospective purchasers were.

It was learned, however, that two groups were bidding for the club. The original prospect, it was said, wanted control of all the stock.

Harmon, mentioned as a prospective "customer," owns some of the stock and it was indicated he might be a stumbling block to the league in its attempt to get full control.

Frick said he was trying to conclude the deal as "quickly as possible" and he "hoped to have an announcement soon."

Locally, of course, Manhattan has thrown the championship scramble wide open. The Kelly Greens were not regarded as a strong team when the season began, but their record has proved that these early estimates were incorrect. They have won thirteen out of fourteen thus far and the single defeat, in early January was inflicted by N.Y.U. Obviously, the Kelly Greens had not reached their present playing form at that time.

However, they are in top stride now, and thus the St. Francis and St. John's games will provide con-

Tourney Berths Spur Local Cage Teams to Bigger Deeds

The arrival of the Notre Dame team today completes the cast for the Garden season's most brilliant basketball program, tomorrow night's Irish-NYU annual, and beyond that fixes attention upon a weekend schedule that brings the two post-season championship tournaments into immediate focus.

Three double headers through Monday night, two here in the Garden, and the third in Philadelphia will be qualifying tests for the local teams that have reason to hope for tournament invitations.

St. John's for instance will be in action twice. The Redmen play Temple in Philly tomorrow and Manhattan in the Garden on Monday night. The Kelly Greens also will be tested twice, by St. Francis (beaten locally only by NYU and then by a single point) in the first half of tomorrow's program, and the St. John's game.

L.L.U. fits into this schedule too, paired with the all-powerful Norfolk Naval Station quintet (the sailors have won 24 out of 25 thus far and play Duquesne tonight) on Monday program. The Blackbirds were less than compelling through the early season, but have won their last three Garden games, from North Carolina Pre-Flight, West Texas State and Duquesne, and appear to have rounded into top form for the late season drive.

N.Y.U.'s game with the Irish has no direct bearing on the local championship situation, of course, but it will serve as a national yardstick. The result will surely be granted consideration when the time comes to extend invitations to the two tournaments, National Invitation and N.C.A.A.

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However, they are in top stride now, and thus the St. Francis and St. John's games will provide con-

clusive evidence concerning their tournament qualifications. The same thought applies to St. John's. The Redmen played to St. Joseph's last Monday when Harry Boykoff broke the Garden scoring records, and are as ready as they could hope to be to withstand the Manhattan challenge. Under the conditions, the Monday game can't fail to be an all-out struggle. One or the other will have to go down, all but eliminated from both the metropolitan championship struggle and the tournament possibility lineup.

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... The Roundup ...

Thirty New York Yankee contracts were enroute today to 13 pitchers, four catchers, seven infielders and six outfielders for the 1943 season.

Spring training instructions accompanied the contracts, which were mailed yesterday. The Yankee battersmen will report at the Astor Park, N. J., base March 14 and the remainder of the squad on March 21.

Lightweight champion Beau Jack and former welterweight champion Fritz Zivic were scheduled today for a 12-round rematch at Madison Square Garden on March 5.

Beau Jack decided Zivic last Friday in a 10-rounder that drew 21,000 persons, largest indoor boxing crowd of the season. Promoter Mike Jacobs estimated that the re-match would draw a \$100,000 gate.

The finals of the fifth annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Basketball Championship were slated today to be played at Madison Square Garden March 30.

Harold G. Olsen, Ohio State basketball coach and tournament chairman, revealed that the Eastern Division playoffs would be held at the Garden March 24-25.

Western eliminations will be held at the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium March 26-27. The winning team in each playoff will play in the finals, the loser taking second place.

John P. Curley, Boston College faculty manager of athletics, yesterday denied a statement by Lieut. Dennis E. Myers, resigned

B. C. grid coach, that the school would drop football for the duration.

"We have no intention of dropping the sport," said Curley. "Just as long as there is no definite ban we will play."

Myers made his statement yesterday at New York before boarding a plane for Washington, from where he will go to Chapel Hill, N.C., to aid in the physical conditioning of Navy fliers.

College officials said that Myers had no authority to speak for the school.

"We intend to call as many boys as we have left out for spring training and we have every intention of fulfilling our 1943 football schedule even with limited facilities and equipment," Curley announced. "The only thing that would make us drop the game would be a definite ban ruling by the government."

According to aging Ted Lyons, 29-year veteran pitcher for the White Sox and now a first lieutenant in the Marines, the Yankees look like the team to beat in the American League again this year. He strings along with the Indians to give the Yanks the best race.

Lyons said that unless the war ends in "less than three years," he doesn't expect to return to active competition but hopes to return in some other capacity, preferably as a coach. He is 42.

- UNUSUAL -

Henry Armstrong's Comeback Stamps Him as an Athletic 'Genius'

One of the most interesting things we have heard on the sports beat for some time was the statement which Fritz Zivic made to this writer in his dressing room last Friday night after he had been beaten by Beau Jack.

We had asked the Pittsburgh veteran how Beau Jack would do against Henry Armstrong.

Without the slightest hesitation, Fritz answered; "Armstrong would knock him out."

Mulling that over for some days we came to the conclusion that Armstrong, the only man in fistic history ever to hold three world titles, is indeed an athletic genius.

We must admit, we had underestimated Henry. Months ago, when we read of his comeback tryout on the coast, we sincerely doubted the wisdom of his move. We remember him as a beaten, battered and bloody fighter in his last bout with Fritz Zivic. He said he was through then, and indeed, it was obvious to all present that he was.

Now comes the statement by Zivic that Henry can lick Beau Jack, one of the best of the younger fighters, the lightweight champ of the world.

We repeat, we think Henry is a genius in his own way.

Can Mitchell Repeat?
Earl Mitchell, Gil Dodds and Frank Dixon are going to repeat their thrilling race of the Millrose Meet in the Baxter Mile two weeks hence.

This race should be twice as exciting as the first because a few elements, not present in their initial duel, will be present in this one.

The Millrose Mile was supposed to have been a duel only between Dodds and Dixon until Mitchell came along with his blistering sprint. . . . One of the important factors in Mitchell's victory was the jockeying back and forth between Dodds and Dixon, a thing that exhausted them and made them prone to the furious last lap bid of the Indiana runner.

Now Dixon and Dodds will run with an eye on Mitchell and that will alter the picture quite considerably. Whether Mitchell's win was luck or whether he has really blossomed out into a mile ace will be proven in the running of the Baxter Mile.

Incidentally, the writer dropped in on a newsreel theatre yesterday to take in the shots of the Millrose Meet. In the thrilling films of the meet we watched most intently the victory of Mitchell in the mile. . . . And we saw things in the film which had escaped us during the actual running at the Garden. . . .

And that is that both Dodds and Dixon were exhausted when the gun went off for the last lap. At the same time, Mitchell, who had been striding effortlessly, called upon reserves of energy which he used as tactfully as a Red Army general. . . . Both Dodds and Dixon were already spent when Mitchell drew alongside them on the backstretch, and when he started to move out in front they were powerless to challenge him.

Of the two runner-ups, young Dixon seemed most weary. For the Negro kid this was his first major mile, a wonderful though completely exhausting experience. . . . We are eagerly looking forward to his next outing.

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NEW MASSES

THE NEW OHIO GANG

BY Bruce Minton

ANNA SEGHERS

an interview with the author of "The Seventh Cross"

BY John Stuart

IN THE NEW ISSUE NOW ON THE STANDS

15c

NEW MASSES

ON THE AIR Sundays 12:45 P.M.

WQXR

1560 on the Dial

LISTEN!

Free Tickets For Servicemen

The New York City Defense Recreation Committee, 90 Park Ave. at 40th St., through the generosity of the entertainment world offers a partial list of free amusement and recreational activities available today. Afternoon tickets from 11 A.M. evening tickets from 4 P. M. Apply 90 Park Avenue for tickets.

Officers apply to the Officers Service Committee at the Hotel Commodore for comparable services at reduced rates.

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Tickets available for matinee and evening performances of many legitimate Broadway plays through the courtesy of the League of New York Theatres.

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Immortal Sergeant—Roxey

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RALPH HAYES ORCHESTRA
(Formerly with Kate Smith)
Dance With Our Guest Servicemen Artists

EARL ROBINSON
JOSEF GINGOLD
LYDIA EDWARDS
MICHAEL ZETKIN

SELMIA KRAMER
LEONARD ELLIOT
and
IRMA JURIST

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135 West 104th St., New York City
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Andy Hardy's Double Life—State
Lucky Jordans—Rialto
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MUSIC
Philharmonic Symphony Concert
—Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
The Gondoliers—Provincetown
Playhouse
Fredell Lack, violinist—Town Hall

SPORTS—OTHER EVENTS
NBC Tour—Rockefeller Center
Swimming—Hotel Paris
Roller Skating—Columbus Circle
Rink
Hayden Planetarium
Observation Roofs—Rockefeller Center

CHANGE THE WORLD

Buy a Painting and Be Happy
Forever, Instead of a Mortal
Maple Chair or a Zoot Suit
By MIKE GOLD

How some of the big galleries of New York have robbed and exploited their artists is a sordid tale too often told but never acted upon.

The District Attorney's office has never investigated, I believe, stories of commissions that went as high as 80, 90 and even 99 per cent. Many an artist has tolled for years and had his canvases sold by some fox art dealer without enough returns to pay for paints, canvas or cigarettes.

Playwrights and novelists suffered from the same piracy by unscrupulous publishers up to about thirty years ago. Strict copyright laws and a strong Authors' League now protect the author, however. The artists still need a friend.

Yet all the galleries are not crooked. Some galleries are manned by idealists, if you will, men in love with art and always one step ahead of the sheriff and the bankruptcy courts. But even a fair and equitable art dealer likes to pay his rent and show a profit. He must keep his eye fixed on sales; hence, he often becomes a bad influence on the artist he manages.

The dealer has almost a fatal tendency to "type" the artist; that is, to urge the artist to repeat over and over again some single success because it fetched a good price.

The artist is thus converted from a free explorer of life into a machine for turning out slick and "marketable" marines, landscapes, portraits or genre pieces, whatever the specialty. He deteriorates like the Hollywood actor who comes up against the same commercial law of "typing."

A little art gallery has just opened its second season in New York. It is really quite a small gallery, a one-room affair in Greenwich Village, but it represents an attempt by artists to break through the conventional commercial setup, and hence, it may prove to be one of the important galleries in American art history.

It is a cooperative gallery, administered by artists for artists and their public. Located at 138 West 15th Street, Rosa Pringle and Jean Stanley are directors elected by the membership.

The current exhibit includes selected works of thirteen well-known artist members in various media ranged at prices from five to fifty dollars. You can buy a fine art work for the price of a zoot suit or a phony maple chair that will fall apart in a month. But the art will stay with you forever and make you feel rich, immortal and important, all that the poets have dreamed. Certainly, one fine painting in a home lifts up the whole intellectual tone. And it is a source of unending pleasure, like looking at the sky, and it educates the children.

But I am turning into a ballyhoo man. Rosa Pringle, who was at the little gallery the day I called, does no such ballyhooing. She is glad if people call and she tells you to browse all you wish. It is not a salesroom but a gallery.

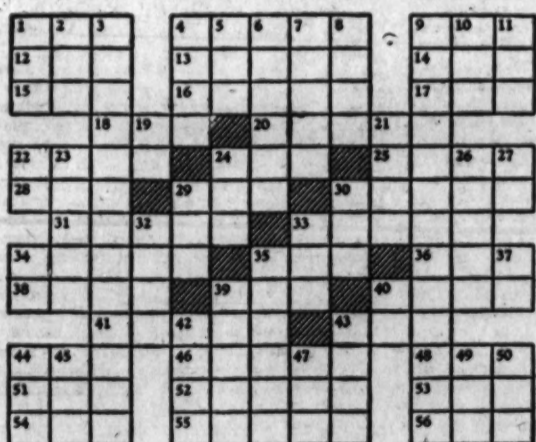
Rosa Pringle is a North Carolina girl, her husband Zoltan Hecht is a Hungarian, and both are artists. Some years ago they went back to her mountain home and started the hooked rug industry there. Among the other artists in this interesting group are Soriano, the Puerto Rican artist who draws for New Masses. He does beautiful tiles and pottery in his studio, some of it exhibited by the cooperative. Ernest Crichlow has several paintings of Negro life. This youth has "captured the sweetness and poetry of his people; nothing exotic in the old 'Jungle' style, but New York sweethearts, or salesgirls and typists, part of New York as much as the other national groups, lending variety and beauty to the enormous scene.

Young Crichlow is a painter who will gain a great fame, I am willing to prophesy. He has a masterly command of the brush, his style is loose and graceful, with the touch of morning youth that one finds in the best art.

James Leach, better-known, contributes a still life to this exhibition in which he is a co-operator. Elzaro Ishigaki, Moses Sayer, G. Griffin Driscoll, Nova Hecht, Joseph Komal are others among the artists. Norman Lewis is another Negro talent whose work touches the abstract, and is sharply attractive and colorful. I liked the original wood carvings by Forrest Wilson, the strange wooden fish hanging from the ceilings, and the screens. Wilson is a San Francisco printer now domiciled in New York, and waiting for his draft notice. If you visit the show around six you will find him home from the print shop and he will talk co-operatively with you on a trade union, he-man, people's cultural, Californian basis.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)



HORIZONTAL

1 The edge
4 Adhesive
8 Part of body
12 A So. American wood
13 A gradation
14 A notable period
16 A number
18 Eagle's nest
17 A female bird
18 Japanese statesman
20 A minute groove
22 A restaurant
24 Female ruff
25 Musical instrument
28 A beverage
29 Footlike part
30 A short stalk
31 A small island
32 A fragile rock, resembling slate
34 To bury
35 One, no matter which
36 Anger
38 Gaunt
39 Arid
40 Members of Indonesian tribe of Mindanao

VERTICAL

1 To decay
2 Frozen water
3 Revelation
4 Old Chinese state
5 High card
6 Analyses a sentence
7 The choicest part
8 A soothsayer
9 Restores
10 Anger
11 Prohibit
12 Symbol for tellurium
13 A Greek letter
22 Symbol for calcium
23 In a line
24 To soak
26 Musical drama
27 A law suffix
29 Through
30 Demure
32 Russian river
33 In shipbuilding, to bend upward
34 Prefix; not
35 To reach a destination
37 Plural ending
38 To give up
40 Indefinite article
42 Swordsman's dummy
43 To African wild fox
44 To stroke lightly
45 Anglo-Saxon coin
47 In music, a direction to measure twice
49 Before
50 Years old

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. LASSER, 2. FOD, 3. ADOR, 4. ARA, 5. TREND, 6. NATURAL, 7. AIDA, 8. MAR, 9. FINGERS, 10. LAIRD, 11. ON, 12. BRATO, 13. BEER, 14. TO, 15. SHOE, 16. BAY, 17. WRO, 18. KABA, 19. RE, 20. PLOVAF, 21. RE, 22. SARE, 23. RPP, 24. SARE, 25. RPP, 26. SARE, 27. RPP, 28. SARE, 29. RPP, 30. SARE, 31. RPP, 32. SARE, 33. RPP, 34. SARE, 35. RPP, 36. SARE, 37. RPP, 38. SARE, 39. RPP, 40. SARE, 41. RPP, 42. SARE, 43. RPP, 44. SARE, 45. RPP, 46. SARE, 47. RPP, 48. SARE, 49. RPP, 50. SARE.

Negro History Week:

Detroit Plans Huge Patriotic Celebration To Honor Negro Contribution to America

By James W. Ford

DETROIT.—As a result of great technological changes in industry to supply the nation's necessities of war, economic and social regeneration among the Negro people of Detroit, Michigan, is at a point of undergoing change and advancement. Industrial developments have brought large numbers of Negro workers into participation in the highest mechanical and engineering skills of American industry.

The total Negro population of Detroit, the absolute number of Negroes engaged in industries, the proportion in skilled trades, in upgrading and in the process of training represents a powerful force for production for the prosecution of the people's national liberation war in the heart of America's arsenal of democracy.

Negroes, however, are not yet fully integrated in all phases of industrial war production. A thorough investigation of the inadequate use of Negro labor would disclose discrimination that must be overcome in order to increase morale and step up production.

A Growing Negro Proletariat

A survey of Negroes engaged in Detroit industry would reveal a growing Negro proletariat; it would show a trend toward stabilizing their economic position and the elimination of low social and economic status which is out of tune with a great industrial nation. Such a survey would also indicate the progressive role of the trade unions in helping to bring about a regeneration in Negro life.

In Detroit there is an honest, high-minded, enlightened and purposeful group of Negro leaders. These leaders are doing their utmost to unite the Negro community for its most effective participation in the war effort and to win equal rights in industry and in civic life. Detroit is a center that has great lessons for the Negro people throughout the country.

The spiritual and cultural contribution of the Negro people to American life has long been established to be of high character and attainment. Plans are under way in Detroit for revealing the history of the Negro people to the entire community. This will be a patriotic endeavor which will tend to break down unhappy attitudes and

taboos about the Negro people and unite colored and white citizens for greater solidarity of effort and purpose to win the war.

The Citizens Committee, composed of the Negro leaders of Detroit, has organized a purposeful celebration of Negro History Week on February 14-21. This observance is planned on a scale never before undertaken in any community in the country.

Another feature of the celebration will be the active participation of organized labor to make this a patriotic event never before seen in this city of steel and motors.

The practical aim of the celebration is to emphasize the role of the Negro people in the war against the German Axis and to hasten the wiping out of discrimination and Jim-crow so that colored citizens can more effectively take their place in the war effort.

The occasion has already been given an auspicious send-off by Paul Robeson's grand concert here on Jan. 30. The Robeson concert was sponsored by the Ford local of the United Automobile Workers Union, the Nellie Watts Annual Concert Series and the Michigan Inter-Racial War Bond Campaign. Also taking part were William Schatzkammer, brilliant young pianist and the Ford Workers Chorus. Masonic Auditorium was filled to capacity by a grand and unusually appreciative audience of workers, Negro and white, and music lovers generally. This is undoubtedly a forerunner of a great Negro people and workers musical festival in the city of Detroit at some future date.

Plans for Negro History Week

Dr. Carter Woodson, historian and originator of Negro history study, is due gratitude and praise for his patriotism and foresight in projecting over the last decade widespread study of Negro history and its relation to the nation's history. The plans for the 1943 celebration of Negro History Week on February 14-21 call for the following:

• That the Governor of the State of Michigan officially proclaim a Negro History Week and urge observance in some form by all state institutions and municipal governments.

• That the Mayor of Detroit likewise officially proclaim it and call upon all civic and educational groups, especially the Board of Education, to observe the celebration.

• That the State Superintendent of schools and the Detroit Superintendent of schools outline and pursue programs of observance in all schools.

• That the Mayors of all municipal governments give their full support to the observance of the celebration.

• That the ministerial alliance and the Council of Churches devote one service to the celebration and exchange pulpits between Negro and white ministers.

• That the Greater Detroit and Wayne County Councils, CIO, and the AFL Central Trades Council and their local bodies take part in the celebration.

Labor groups will assure broad success of the celebration by observing it in their membership meetings, before shop steward groups and in their union papers. Every union paper or magazine should carry materials on Negro life. Trade union educational departments should prepare materials and programs for their locals. Wide use should be made of CIO and AFL posters and booklets and other materials on Negro life in shops and departments. The following materials are recommended by the Citizens Committee:

• "Manpower" and the "Negroes and the War" by the OWI; "The CIO and Negro Workers"; and President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 against Negro discrimination.

• To assist the FEPC with cases of discrimination against Negroes in war industries with affidavits and witnesses in the February hearings in Detroit.

• To mobilize the fullest support behind win-the-war policies of our Commander-in-Chief, the President, so that Hitlerism will be quickly destroyed.

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This war worker is one of the comparatively few Negroes given a chance to help win victory for the United Nations. Detroit's Negro History Week is meant to speed the absorption of Negroes into war industries and the recognition of Negroes as important contributors to our national culture.

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rials are recommended by the Citizens Committee:

• "Manpower" and the "Negroes and the War" by the OWI; "The CIO and Negro Workers"; and President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 against Negro discrimination.

Purposes of Celebration

The purposes of the Negro History Week celebration are:

• To popularize the constructive and creative role of the Negro people in the history of our country as a major force in the striving for progress and democracy.

• To popularize the contributions of the Negro people in the growth and development of American science, industry, art, education and labor, by such figures as Dr. George Washington Carver, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Paul Robeson, Marian Anderson and many others.

• To popularize the contributions of Negroes to the struggle against oppression and reaction—Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, etc.—and their valor in the present day battle against fascism—Doris Miller, Joe Louis, Paul Robeson, etc.

• To emphasize the need of Negro and white unity in our people's struggle against fascism, through unmasking and defeating Hitler's Fifth Column at home.

• To point out the need for forging community and national unity of Negro and white Americans through the eradication of all forms of discrimination and segregation in employment, housing, franchise, armed services and civil life.

The aims and objectives of Negro History Week are:

• To arouse sentiment through the adoption of resolutions to abolish the poll tax in this session of Congress.

• To arouse support for the enactment of Senator Charles Diggs' Anti-Discrimination Bill now before the Michigan Legislature and for the strict enforcement of all existing anti-discriminatory laws.

• For the immediate prosecution of all violators of Executive Order 8802.

• For the enactment of an ordinance by the Detroit City Council making it a crime for any landlord or real estate firm to refuse rentals or to adopt restrictive covenants on account of race or color.

Lem Ward Memorial Meeting Tonight

A Lem Ward Memorial Meeting will be held tonight at 11:30 P.M. at the Cort Theatre.

Speakers will be John Anderson, William Morris, Howard Bay, E. F. Kook, Saul Mills, Maxwell Anderson, Thomas Job, Henrietta Buckmaster, Aline MacMahon, Moe Hark, Dorothea Freed, Wauna Paul, David Pressman, Adelaide Klein and Ben Ross. Philip Stevenson will act as chairman of the meeting.

Air Force Officers See Warner Film

Lieut. Gen. Drum and Maj. Gen. Cheney were among the privates of Army Air Force officers, spouses, and their wives and friends who attended the opening night "Air Force," Warner's picture of the war in the Pacific.

Mrs. James Doolittle was present also.

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How Lincoln Won

LIKE President Roosevelt, President Lincoln had to lead this country in a gigantic war for the survival of the United States as a democratic nation.

Lincoln was smeared and reviled by the frightened, narrow-minded go-slow people who were afraid that victory meant "too much" democracy; hence, they dreamed of a nice, easy war with no change in their traditional positions of privilege.

The out-and-out defeatists—the Copperheads and the "peace sneaks"—yelled against Lincoln just as the Dies-America Firsters of today yell, that the war against reaction is introducing "social reform" and abolitionism. When Lincoln struck at the enemy within, they howled that the "tyranny" was in the White House and not in the camp of the enemy.

But Lincoln carried America to safety because he moved irresistibly toward firm war policies from which no bullying, or defeats could budge him.

Lincoln refused to think of any other end to the war other than "unconditional surrender." He was out to smash the enemy, root and branch.

If he could not get this result with the appeaser-minded McClellan, he ditched McClellan and placed leadership in the hands of tough men like Grant and Sherman who replaced the policy of "go slow" with the policy of "carry the war to the heart of the enemy!"

Lincoln boldly saw that America's war in the 1860's was also a world war in which the future of democracy was at stake for the oppressed in all countries. Hence, Lincoln was an internationalist-minded war leader who worked out a global strategy. Lincoln did not fear the red-baiters of his time, and demonstratively clasped the hand of the working-class leaders of Europe in his official letter of thanks to Karl Marx and the First International.

Lincoln also saw to it that the sacrifices of the war were not evaded by the upper income class; it was in his war plan that taxes on private incomes were first established.

Lincoln made his mistakes; he tried at first to avoid an open clash with the appeasers and the "gentleman's war" groups who feared to destroy slavery because they feared that democracy for the Negro people meant more democracy for the entire nation.

Many of Lincoln's supporters despaired at first at his costly delays and hesitations. The great Negro leader, Frederick Douglass, wisely urged his people and the country to help change Lincoln's hesitations into decisiveness.

Lincoln learned the costly folly of trying to run away from the clash with the disrupters and reactionaries. He struck hard with the Emancipation Proclamation; he armed the Negro people and brought them into the army of liberation. His decisive action aroused and united the country; his decisive break with the "go slow" policy also aroused the progressive-minded people throughout the world and made them the allies of the Lincoln leadership.

Lincoln's war leadership teaches us and America's leaders today that we must be bold in attack, unhesitating in struggle against the disrupting, sabotaging "enemy within," and that we augment our strength by collaboration with the democratic forces throughout the world.

This Lincoln spirit will help smash Hitlerism.

Puerto Rico

THE Puerto Rican House and Senate has unanimously passed a resolution calling for the end of the colonial system of government and for the right of the people to choose democratically their own political status. The resolution is on the form of a petition to the Congress of the United States.

If there has been any doubt in any quarter as to where the Puerto Rican people stand with respect to their right of self-determination, this unanimous action by all parties has made the matter unmistakably clear.

In view of this straightforward expression of the will of the Puerto Rican nation, the people and government of the United States can no longer delay in recognizing immediately the right of self-determination for Puerto Rico. We must not only recognize this right in accordance with the principles set forth in the Atlantic Charter, but take immediate steps to implement it and assure its realization. One of the immediate steps should be the unconditional release of Pedro Albizu Campos, leader of the Nationalist Party and now in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Such action will strengthen our war effort and the unity of all the United Nations. It would set down the best and most workable foundation for developing the firmest friendship with a people whose island is a key to the defense of the Caribbean. It would immediately strengthen our friendship with the 120,000,000 people of Latin America, and constitute the most important act of our Good Neighbor policy. It would give new life and authority to the Atlantic Charter, thereby helping greatly to reinforce and develop further the participation of the colonial peoples in the war of liberation.

Labor especially ought to demand favorable action on the freedom petition of the Puerto Rican people to the American Congress.

Unity of ALL

THE trade union dinner given in honor of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Latin-American Confederation of Labor, marks a new stage in hemispheric labor relations, a closer tie with the 4,000,000 organized workers below the Rio Grande.

The event was made particularly significant by the speech of President Philip Murray of the CIO. The occasion followed Toledano's recent appearance before the national executive committee of the CIO and the creation of a CIO committee headed by Jacob Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, for fraternal relationship with Latin American labor.

The dinner was no less significant for Mr. Murray's remarks on the urgency of a labor unity that would include the unions of ALL the United Nations. The CIO leader took the occasion to stress the absolute necessity of including the unions of the Soviet Union. He sharply rebuked certain leaders of the AFL who are still holding out against inclusion of Soviet labor.

Murray's speech is all the more important as it comes only a few days after the announcement of the formation of the so-called American Labor Conference on International Affairs, an outfit engineered by Matthew Woll, AFL vice-president and foe of the Soviet Union, and Raphael Abramowitch, counter revolutionary who had been plotting for the overthrow of the Soviet Union since its inception. That committee, despite some upon it who apparently entertain false illusions, is an instrument against genuine international labor unity.

The Toledano dinner and events related to it, is more evidence of the rapidly shaping world front of labor. It gives further indication that the time is ripe for a movement to consolidate labor's strength on an international scale, along the lines so well stated by Murray, to speed victory and plan a better post-war world.

Lincoln's Alliance With Labor

By Elizabeth Lawson

(Instructor in History, Workers School)
Abraham Lincoln's relations with the working class have been much discussed and hotly debated. Both pseudo-revolutionary muckrakers, who disparage him, and frank reactionaries, who profane his memory for their own ends, have attempted to prove him an enemy of the labor movement. The National Association of Manufacturers, by bold misquotation, has depicted Lincoln as an opponent of taxation of the wealthy, and a staunch defender of capital against labor.

Lincoln came to the Presidency in an era when the organization of labor was as yet in embryo, and labor's chief task was to join with industrial capital for the elimination of chattel slavery. To every plank in Lincoln's platform, labor could heartily accede—an end to the spread of slavery, a protective tariff to develop our industries, federal aid for internal improvements, a Homestead Act, the preservation of civil and political liberties.

It was Lincoln's great service to the workers that he broke the political monopoly of the slaveholders; that he saved the Union; that he carried forward the Jeffersonian tradition and extended democracy in greater measure than any President since Jefferson himself; that he commanded the war which cleared the stage for the rise of the country's great trade union movement.

He was, primarily, the leader of bourgeois-democratic revolution. Those who refuse to accept Lincoln as part of their heritage, unless they can prove him exclusively a spokesman of labor, thereby confess that they fail to comprehend the immense importance to the workers, of Lincoln's accomplishments in preserving our national existence and our democratic institutions. To hold lightly Lincoln's vast achievements as a democratic revolutionist, is to render of small account these precious possessions for which we fight today—our life as a nation, our liberties as a people.

Yet it would be undervaluation to deem Lincoln merely a bourgeois democrat and revolutionist like any other. His democracy was consistent; he desired the freedom of Negro as well as white; he upheld the rights of labor; he respected the views of progressive minorities, even when they were not his views, granting to many known Communists high rank in the Union Army, and entering into warm correspondence with the First International in London.

Abraham Lincoln came to the Presidency in a period of social transition of a two-fold character. It was a transition not only from slave labor to free labor, but likewise from small-scale production to industrial capitalism. Because the struggle against slavery occurred late in the life of our country, when industrial development was already far advanced, two great historical transformations, elsewhere centuries apart, here coincided.

It was the good fortune of the American nation that a vast continent, abundant resources, and the absence of a feudal heritage, made possible the widespread ownership of the means of production by the producers, when such a system of ownership had elsewhere been long outmoded. On this economic basis, there grew the system of Jeffersonian democracy—a democracy first of all agrarians, founded upon small landownership, and supplemented by city workers and artisans. From these roots sprang the high American standard of living, and the many progressive innovations which the United States gave to the world—broad suffrage, free public schooling, a shorter workday, religious tolerance, the tradition of the mel-

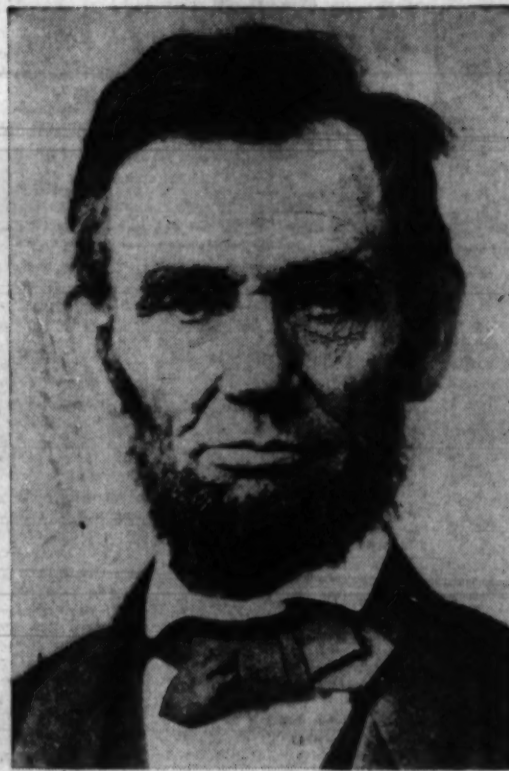
ting-pot, and the rights of free individual expression. The menace to these liberties came, in Lincoln's day, first of all from the slaveholders, pushing ruthlessly westward in quest of new lands, threatening to close these lands to settlement by small owners and to restrict free labor to the Northeast, where its conditions would quickly deteriorate. It was this danger that gave impetus to the formation of the Republican Party. The keystone of Lincoln's political platform was "No new foot of slave soil."

Jeffersonian democracy was the philosophy of Abraham Lincoln. He was primarily the representative of the farmers and pioneers of the West. At the same time, with the rise of industrial capitalism, he became the spokesman of that revolutionary coalition of classes—industrial capitalists, workers, independent farmers, Negro people—which was to drive slavery from the United States.

The institution of chattel slavery evolved an elaborate ideology. With frank cynicism and disdain, its apologists threw into the discard every cherished principle of the American revolution. They sneered openly at the "glittering and sounding generalities" of the Declaration of Independence. They proclaimed through the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court that "the Negro had no rights that the white man was bound to respect." Contemptuously they repudiated democracy, declaring exploitation of man by man to be the cornerstone of progress, and the toiling masses to be the "mudslide" upon which the structure of civilization must rest.

It was also part of the slaveholders' propaganda that the situation of the free wage-worker of the North was no better than that of the chattel slave; that his personal freedom, his civil rights, his political privileges—in a word, all the gifts of democracy—were of no account; further, that the wage worker was destined to remain for life in that condition.

It was against these theories that Lincoln polemicized in his famous Annual Message to Congress on December 3, 1861, the most widely quoted of all his utterances on labor. "It continues to develop," he said,



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"that the slaveholders' insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the public documents of the insurgents. In those documents we find laborer arguments to prove that large control of the people in government is the source of all political evil."

"It is not needed here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital. . . . It is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, or buy them, and drive them to it without their consent. . . . It is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life."

"Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed. Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of the community exists within that relation. A large majority belongs to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them."

"The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all."

"(Continued Tomorrow)

"Letter of Rufus Choate to E. W. Parley, Aug. 9, 1859."
"Opinion of Chief Justice Taney in the case of Dred Scott vs. Sandford."

'Springfield Republican' Lauds Browder Book as 'Piece of Realism'

The following review appeared in a recent issue of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

Any reader who buys Earl Browder's "Victory—And After" (International Publishers; \$2) with the righteous purpose of preparing himself in advance against a tiptoe invasion by communism under cover of the war is in for either a pleasant surprise or a rude awakening, depending on his adaptability.

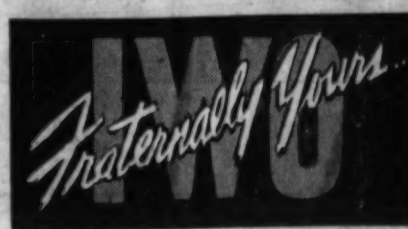
Here is a card-on-the-table piece of realism which, in this reviewer's opinion, puts the winning of the war ahead of politics in a way we should have been demanding long since, and in a way the two socially acceptable parties should have honored with something more than a poll-tax game of musical chairs or attempted sabotage of anti-inflation measures. The chief spokesman for the Communist party in this country gives a broad and unsentimental interpretation of the war against fascism. It is not a fight to make the world the way we want it, he points out, but the critical struggle to maintain the right to future progress.

Events have taken a turn for the better for us since this book was written, but now we have got onto the road, there is still a painful, weary distance ahead for both armies and civilians of the united nations. The role of these nations is taken up in detail by Browder, who demands a common policy which is neither pro-socialist nor pro-capitalist, but which is based on unity "through agreement among equals in which the only coercion is that exerted by the common recognition of common necessity." Such a working harmony might seem Utopian in ordinary times, the writer admits, but insists it is not visionary to make this demand now, because it is "necessary to our survival and nothing which is so necessary can be impossible." Emphasis, Browder says, must be on the common interests of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union rather than on individual difference.

In his discussion of domestic economy in wartime, Browder levels most of his artillery on the necessity for a single, central control of the nation's economy—citing such authorities as Bernard Baruch and

the Tolson Committee as advocates in a similar cause. Chaos in war production and civilian markets exists because the ordinary price mechanism has broken down and nothing has been supplied in its place, Browder contends. There can be no business 10 per cent as usual, he asserts, and describes the problem of maximum war production as "fundamentally and decisively a problem of the organization and distribution of labor." Many of the Communist secretary's suggestions in this section will arouse controversy, but they are offered with force and integrity.

It may be questioned why a book written by a spokesman for a minority political party should have any claim to attention at this time. There is one very good reason—the fact Nazi propagandists and fascist sympathizers would attempt to sabotage the war effort by arousing vague and unqualified fears of a "red menace" in democratic countries. Here is a statement of policy put very much in the open which should do much to dispel fears of "black magic," whether the views presented are rejected or given consideration.



UP AND DOWN the length and breadth of our great land today, America salutes the memory of her noblest democrat, Abraham Lincoln. In the war against the enslavers, Lincoln unleashed the powerful, black arm of America, the Negro people, passing them ammunition to fight. Lincoln also quashed the red-baiters of his day by giving high-ranking commissions in the Army to prominent American labor militants. Thus he welded unity for victory.

THESE PRECEDENTS of the martyred "man of the ages" should be followed today, to assure the full unity and mobilization of the people. The Congressman who voted against the Dies-sponsored Henderson amendment, aimed at William Pickens, Negro leader—saying he could not speak of democracy on Lincoln's Birthday if he voted for it—adhered truly to the Lincolnian tradition. The abolition of the Dies Committee would be a fitting salute to Lincoln!

LINCOLN STEFFENS Lodge 500 meets tonight at 77 Fifth Ave. and observes Lincoln's Birthday with a talk, "The Abraham Lincoln Tradition and the War for Democracy Today." The speaker will be Charles A. Collins, Business Agent of Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL, and Executive Secretary of the Negro Labor Victory Committee. This meeting is typical of hundreds being held by the IWO all over the country.

PATRIOTS' BIRTHDAYS are featured in the next issue of the IWO Fraternal Outlook, on the press on Feb. 13, Lincoln, Washington, Jackson, Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass and Thaddeus Kosciuszko are the celebrities. Susan Anthony told Lincoln's friend and advisor, Frederick Douglass, Negro statesman, that he had the finest conception of equality for women of any man she ever met. Kosciuszko willed his personal estate for education and liberation of Negro slaves.



HERE ARE THREE IWO Young Fraternalists who helped send out the "gift of the month" packages to our Front Line Fighters. Left to right: Alfred Kiefer, Eugene Malkin, Bob Elmer. Alfred, only 16, has already had his "big moment." He interviewed Ludmila Pavlichenko, Eugene, 19, has joined the fight against fascism by enlisting in the Air Corps. Bob knows what it is all about. He's got three brothers in the Army; one in the Air Corps and two in the Signal Corps.

YOUNG FRATERNALISTS are among those who have been invited to view Hugo Geller's silk-screen prints illustrating Wallace's Century of the Common Man speech at the ACA Gallery, 28 W. 8th St., on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M. Sydney Lawrence of New York University's Art Department will speak.

FOUR TEAS held recently in New York by IWO Women's Clubs stirred up some recruiting of women into the Order. The 75 IWO Women's Clubs have set goals and put challenges on record. Nine women became members of Club 127 through the work of Sister Ida Levitt. West Brooklyn's star is Sophie Stolpinsky, Club 615, with five members. Sister Stolpinsky's son is in the Army. She helps get home front replacements. Builders report there is greater appreciation today of wartime insurance needs.

RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning insurance needs and policies in wartime is often difficult to obtain by the average man and woman to whom insurance is a complex problem. Many "business-minded" individuals cash in on these problems by pocketing large fees for elementary advice and simple measures.

YOU SHOULD KNOW that expert insurance advice and aid, at NOMINAL cost (fees at 50 cents and \$1) is near at hand. Hundreds of IWO members and non-members have benefited by insurance analysis at the Life Insurance Bureau, 80 Fifth Ave., 16th floor.

A SIMPLE CASE is described by H. A. Seligson, Bureau director. "A member of the IWO wanted to supplement his \$500 insurance with the Order by taking out a \$1,000 policy with a company. I was able to show him that he could increase his insurance in the Order threefold at less than one-fourth the cost of the thousand dollar policy outside."

THE WELCOME SIGN is over the door of Lodge 600's new center at 1272 Hoe Ave., Bronx. Planned for activities, the attractive headquarters houses a children's band every Sunday, a bookshop and a women's knitting group. Audiences at Sunday evening forums, already addressed by Moishe Katz, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Oakley Johnson, are a regular feature.

CREDIT ITEM on the war's balance sheet is Bronx Lodge 307's summation of the 1942 anti-fascist accomplishments. A letter to President Roosevelt told of the lodge's \$55,000 war bond purchases, \$800 Allied War Relief donations, contributions to USO and 80 per cent membership enlistment in civilian defense duties. Eight of their members and 22 members' sons are soldiers.

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